

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN, JANUARY 31, 1918

VOLUME XLIV, NO. 36

Last Call On Water

In spite of the warnings of this office, many users of city water are still WASTING WATER—in many ways, and unless there is a radical saving, RIGHT AWAY, we will have to turn in

THE RIVER WATER

We are forced to keep pumping constantly or the pressure drops, showing that we are absolutely at the limit.

Drastic measures will be taken unless this request is promptly complied with.

M. N. WEEKS, Manager
Electric & Water Office.

GRAND MILITARY BALL!

Monday, Feb. 11th
AMUSEMENT HALL

Benefit of The Home Guards
Music Furnished by Ellis Orchestra

Retreat 8 p. m. Taps at 1 a. m.
TICKETS \$1.00 PER COUPLE

MAZOLA

A wholesome and delicious oil, from Corn, for general cooking and salad dressings

THIS pure oil from America's greatest cereal—Indian Corn—is the ideal medium for frying, sautéing, shortening and salad dressings.

Foods fried in Mazola are not only much more easily digested—they are more palatable—free from greasiness or sogginess—because Mazola browns food quickly.

And with the nation-wide movement headed by Mr. Hoover to save butter, lard, suet, the housewife is particularly glad that she has a cooking medium which is so delicious—she can help conserve the country's resources, cut the cost of her cooking, give her family food of the highest quality—all with Mazola.

Mazola makes especially fine salad dressings, too.

Sold by your grocer in pint, quart, half-gallon and gallon tins; for greatest economy buy the large sizes.

Ask for a copy of the free Mazola Book of Recipes, or write us direct.

Your money refunded if Mazola does not give entire satisfaction.

Corn Products Refining Co.,
17 Battery Place, New York
Sales Representatives
National Starch
Company
202 Water Street
Milwaukee, Wis.



NOTICE!

Many people have a wrong impression of flour made in accordance with Government regulations.

Any flour blended with barley or corn flour MUST be so labeled.

"Whirlwind" flour is made from selected wheat only, which is washed and scoured in our own plant. It does NOT contain barley or corn flour or anything that is not a wheat product.

Watch for window display showing a "Grand Rapids" home baking made from "Whirlwind" flour.

We guarantee it absolutely.

GRAND RAPIDS MILLING CO.

SAOON MEN WANT TO CLOSE

It seems that the recent order of closing on Monday did not act as a general thing, include the saloons, only a local postmaster has interpreted the law, which is offered in many places. The saloon keepers in Grand Rapids closed their places of business, but it seems that this was not generally the custom in other places, as many protests went in about the saloons being allowed to remain open, while other places of business were closed. However, the retail liquor dealers association of the state has taken up the matter, and proposed to have all its members close their places of business. The saloon keepers claim that they are just as loyal as anybody and want to do their share toward conserving fuel.

SECRETARY BAKER ANSWERS CHARGES

The attempt made in Washington last week to belittle the work done by the administration during the present war went up in smoke when Secretary Baker came out with a fair and square statement of what had been done, and what was being done in the way of mobilizing the army. The following is a report of the matter as published in the various papers throughout the country:

Declaring that every man in the thirty-second national guard and national army are ready now to be sent to France when needed, Secretary of War Baker thrust back at his critics the war department.

In a sweeping statement delivered before the Senate Military Affairs committee, Baker showed the great strides this government has taken—some of them necessarily sudden and hasty without sufficient preparation to win the war. In reply to those who have criticized the war department, he declared:

"The present system of holding meetings and urging the people to buy saving bonds, a certain amount of effect on the person who has an inclination to buy right, but it has no effect on the boy who is determined to get his share regardless of whether the war is won or lost. Most of those present did not think it necessary to adopt the card system at the present time, and thought that if the people were urged to conserve that they would do so when once they properly understood the matter. However, every man now knows that it is necessary to save on certain articles, but there are many of them that are not doing it, and these are the ones that should be reached at once."

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After reading statement delivered before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Baker showed the great steps this government has taken—some of them necessarily sudden and hasty without sufficient preparation—to win the war. In reply to those who have criticized the war department he declared:

"General Pershing himself O. K'd the adoption of modified Enfield rifles."

A great army was called out before guns were ready for it on the earnest recommendation of Major General Wood. Wood declared that the men now know that it is necessary to save on certain articles, but there are many of them that are not doing it, and these are the ones that should be reached at once.

Mr. Melvin urged the appointment of a military administrator of food and later Mr. R. M. Rogers was appointed to this position.

TALKED TO PEOPLE ON SAYING OF FOOD

Secretary Melville of the Wisconsin Council of Defense, was in the city on Thursday of last week and while here addressed a gathering at the Elks Club on the subject of conservation of food. Mr. Melville is pretty well informed on the matter on which he speaks and it is safe to say that most of those present learned something about the necessities of the government in matters of this kind.

Mr. Melville stated that the two commodities that the government wanted the people to conserve most were wheat and sugar. Sugar is one of the easiest things to ship and convert into food that there is, and it is a general grain that the people of every country understand. Sugar is also in great demand, and the people were asked to use less of this product than even before. The greatest need is the greatest evil that the government had to contend with at the present time, the people who were holding these commodities.

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"In discussing the accomplishments of our army service in the consummation of the army program, it will be well to point out the impossibility of certain proposals enthusiastically and persistently put forward by some in the press. We have seen and heard many of the proposal of '100,000 men' to be provided by the United States within the next year. In a country where one great industry produces 1,500,000 motor cars per year, the fabrication of 100,000 planes might seem easy, but actual figures based upon three years of practical experience in the field show that there are now between 40 and 50 men of each active machine at the disposal of this army.

"If this same ratio should be adhered to in our service, it would take all you can find and if he does not give you service we will find out why."

The present system of holding meetings and urging the people to be saving has a certain amount of effect on the person who has an inclination to do right, but it has no effect on the hog who is determined to get his share regardless of whether the war is won or lost. Most of those present did not think it necessary to win the war. In reply to those who have criticized the war department he declared:

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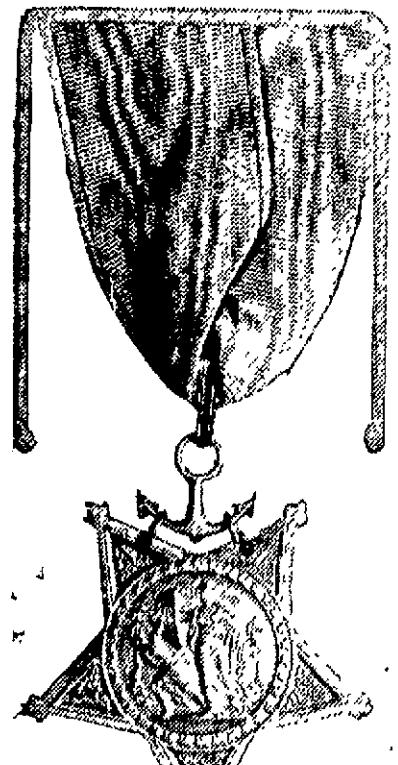
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America's Medal of Honor for Bravery

It is bestowed for extraordinary valor only, and the officer must work harder for the bit of ribbon and bronze than the enlisted man—similar foreign honors come easier



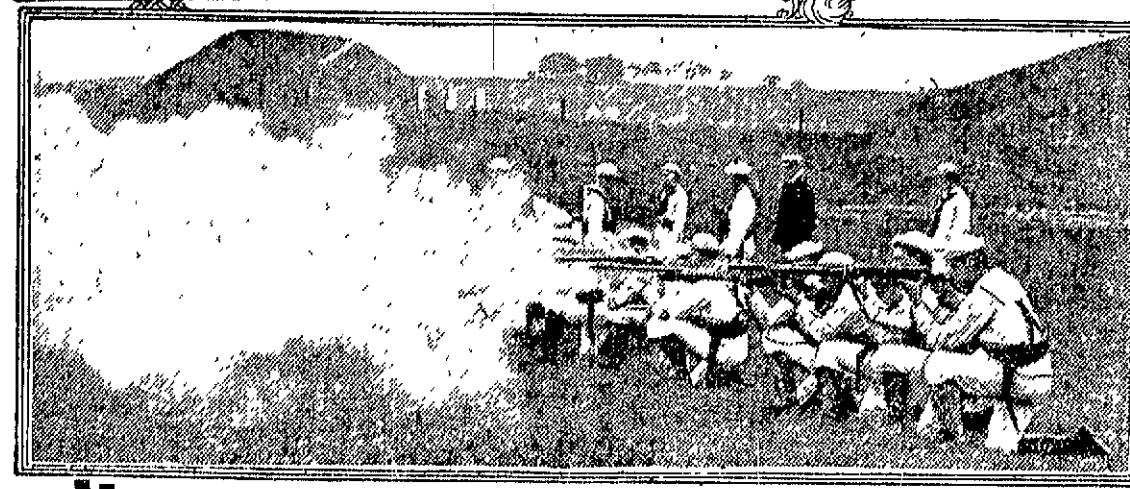
SGT MAJOR ROSWELL WINSLOW, U.S. MARINE CORPS.

(Copyright, 1917, by W. G. Chapman.)

Elva's Profession

By John Elkins

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THE MEDAL OF HONOR OF THE UNITED STATES

The Congressional Medal of Honor recognizes no rank.

It is awarded to the private or the general, the second class seaman or fireman or to the rear admiral for extraordinary courage, valor surpassing even that which is expected from the well-trained, seasoned soldier or sailor. No matter how hazardous a duty well performed, that is not enough. To win the medal something more is demanded by duty must be achieved.

Unlike some of the European decorations for bravery, the American Medal of Honor is more difficult for an officer to win than for an enlisted man, because more is expected of an officer.

The medal is a bit of bronze suspended from a ribbon. Its intrinsic value, be it what it may, is of no importance. Into the metal disk are welded all the qualities of man which men admire, even worship. In the archives of the war department are succinct, unimpressive records of the acts which caused the medal to be pinned to the breasts of the men who have won it. The papers will yellow and crumble, the ribbon will rot to dust, the bronze itself will corrode and vanish, but the things the medal stands for will go on and the epic of the Medal of Honor will continue to be inscribed in the hearts of men.

There is no doubt the Medal of Honor will be won in this war, but it will not be won easily, and though millions may be fighting under the American flag it will come to but few to wear this distinguishing mark. In the Spanish war less than 20 medals were awarded. In the Philippines a few were given.

The last two medals to be awarded were presented to Sergt. Maj. Roswell Winslow and Corporal Joseph A. Glowing of the marine corps, for their work at the battle of Guayacanes, in Santo Domingo. It is the act itself which wins the medal for a man, and not only does his rank matter not at all, but he may win it in a skirmish or in a battle like that of Gettysburg or of the Marne.

The report of the board of investigation for the navy department in their case follows: "On July 8, 1916, the Twenty-eighth company of marines was engaged with the Dominican armed forces at the battle of Guayacanes. During a running fight of 1,200 yards our forces reached the enemy in trench and Corporal Joseph Glowing placed the machine gun of which he had charge behind a large log across the road and immediately opened fire on the trenches. He was struck once but continued firing his gun, but a moment later he was again struck and had to be dragged out of the position into cover. Sergt. Roswell Winslow, U. S. M. C., then arrived with a Colt's gun, which he placed in a most exposed position and coolly opened fire on the trenches, and when the gun jammed he stood up and repaired it under fire. All the time Glowing and Winslow were handling their guns they were exposed to a very heavy fire which was striking into the logs and around the men, seven men being wounded and one killed within 20 feet. Sergeant Winslow continued firing his gun until the enemy had abandoned the trenches."

Sergeant Winslow's story in his own words is even more modest than the official report, although it is more vivid and picturesque. "On the morning of July 9," he said, "we got under way with every one feeling like a new man. Firing on the advance guard began early in the day. Our captain obtained permission to take our platoon forward. We kept the guns on the carriages until within a few yards of the firing line, then transferred them to the traps and immediately opened fire. The enemy was using mostly old-fashioned breechloaders with big lead balls. The brush was very thick on both sides of the road. Jams were frequent with us and each gun wore out a couple of shell extractors. Difficulties had been experienced all along with our ammunition. Some of it dated back as far as 1907. It had evidently been reloaded many times. We found it good policy to change barrels in case of a jam in the chambers. In that way we would be only a minute out of action. A party of the enemy were seen up the road and Corporal Johnson started to put his gun in action. A big lead slug (tin cans, we called them) came ricoeting down the road directly for us. Johnson saw it while kneeling behind his gun. He ducked almost prone, but the thing took a long skip and hit him in the jaw, passed down and lodged back of the shoulder.

"The gun crews promptly gave the place where the shot was fired a good combing. We continued to advance under cover of the bushes and trees. A battalion of infantry was deployed as skirmishers on each side of the road and we were joined by a turn in the road and high trees and bushes.

The men who had been working there, blinded by the escaping smoke, floundering in the scalding water, had been so overcome that they could not get out. One of the coal passers had already sunk to his knees and was dropping forward. In a matter of seconds he would have dropped into the water and been boiled to death.

Undaunted by the terrifying roar of the steam

and the killing heat, Penn dashed into the room, lifting the coal passer, staggered to safety with him, the scalding water above his ankles.

Ignoring the frightful pain of his scalded, swollen feet, this second-class fireman dashed back into the hell from which he had just dragged one victim and saved another life.

Keefer meanwhile was busy saving the ship from destruction, or at least from the effects of the tanks on account of the thick underbrush. The enemy had an immensely strong natural position and had they had a few machine guns and some barbed wire they could not have been rooted out without great loss of life.

"A call went up for a hospital apprentice, as Corporal Frazer had been shot in the head. He had been working hard getting his gun pointed on the enemy and had just succeeded.

"You are right on ton now, give them fits; we're the last words he said.

"His pointer was also shot in the head and two others were wounded in the arm. A corporal in the Thirteenth company was shot twice while operating a Benet-Mercier. He refused to leave his gun and had to be carried away, struggling to get back into the fight.

"While this was going on our other guns began to come up at time and we obtained fire superiority over the enemy, who shot very wildly from now on. This last is an after judgment. At the time they seemed to be just missing me. I don't know how the other men felt, but I expected to be shot any minute and just wanted to do as much damage as possible to the enemy before crashing in. Several members of our platoon did cool and creditable work in changing cartridge extractors and repairing jams under fire.

Both Penn and Keefer received the Medal of Honor for their acts. That it is only extraordinary bravery which merits the medal accounts for the fact that Pocumtuck Smith did not win the bronze for the same day's work. In helping Keefer he had both legs badly burned, but the opportunity did not offer itself to display the same supercourage which Keefer and Penn exhibited.

Some of the most stirring medal stories are those of the Indian campaigns. For instance, there was Corporal Paul H. Wetmore, who expected to be court-martialed for what he did at the battle of Wounded Knee, but instead had the Medal of Honor pinned to his breast.

Another Indian fighter to win the coveted bronze was Sergt. Bernard Taylor of the Fifth cavalry, engaged in fighting the Apaches in Arizona in 1874.

Some of the most distinguished men in the army have worn the medal. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles won it for continually exposing himself to the fire of the enemy as colonel of the Sixty-first New York volunteers in the Civil War, for no other purpose than to encourage his men by the example.

At Fort Oraha Gen. William R. Shafter was wounded, but when surgeon was soon approaching he clung to a tree in order not to be sent to the rear. After the surgeon passed Shafter came down and continued to fight until he fell unconscious from loss of blood.

Those who remember General Shafter only as he was in the Cuban campaign will wonder how he got into the tree, but a man can run on a lot of weight in thirty odd years.

Gen. Francis D. Baldwin won the medal while a first lieutenant in the Fifth infantry. With two companies under him he rescued two white girls from Indians at McClellan's Creek, Tex., in November, 1874.

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There are slight variations in the medals as designed for the army, the navy and the marines. The army's medal, as modified in 1905, is a five-pointed star with the motto on the tips. The star is superimposed on a wreath. In the center of the star is the head of Minerva, surrounded by the words "United States of America." The medal is suspended from a trophy representing an eagle on a bar with the word "Valor." The whole is suspended from a ribbon.

The original medal bore in the center of the star a figure of America clad in Minerva. Her left hand rested upon the fasces and with a shield in her right she repelled Discord. A band of stars circled the figures. The trophy was an eagle perched on two crossed cannons and a number of cannon balls suspended from a red, white and blue ribbon.

The medal as presented to the marines today is practically like the original medal, except that it is joined to the ribbon by an anchor and the ribbon is worn around the neck.

The navy receives a medal similar to that awarded to marines but worn pinned to the breast suspended from a metal bar by a short ribbon.

The medal is worn only on special parade or at ceremonies with the dress uniform.—New York Herald.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR BREAD.

Americans Get Best War News

When bread ran short in 1812 Napoleon's generals tried to make up for it by issuing double, and even triple, rations of meat, but this, with other causes, contributed to the diseases which ravaged the forces. As far back as Caesar's campaigns there are records of similar troubles, and Lord Wolseley in "The Soldier's Pocket Book" refers to the desirability of making the soldier's rations palatable as well as abundant.

Know His Age.

Allen, on his second birthday, was told by his mother that he was two years old. That same day his mother weighed him, and as she lifted him off the scale she said: "You weigh just thirty pounds." That evening, when the little boy's father came home he said: "Well, Allen, how old are you?" Allen hesitated a few seconds and then replied, "Two years and thirty pounds."

In ancient times the city of Tyre was famous for its output of purple.

"From the very first, the American newspaper correspondents have had the inside track in Europe," writes William G. Shepherd, whose "Confessions of a War Correspondent" appears in Everybody's. "This is so markedly true," he continues, "that during the first year of the war the British public received its important news from American newspaper corre-

spondents. For some reason or other, known to British journalists alone, American correspondents were given the best chances at the war news, and the great newspapers of London printed stories by American correspondents until some of these correspondents became better known to the British public than they were to their own countrymen back in the United States. The

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America's Medal of Honor for Bravery

It is bestowed for extraordinary valor only, and the officer must work harder for the bit of ribbon and bronze than the enlisted man—similar foreign honors come easier



SGT. MAJOR ROSWELL WINANS, U.S. MARINE CORPS



MEDAL OF HONOR OF THE UNITED STATES

The Congressional Medal of Honor recognizes no rank. It is awarded to the private or the general, the second class seaman or fireman or to the rear admiral for extraordinary courage, valor surpassing even that which is expected from the well-trained, seasoned soldier or sailor. No matter how hazardous a duty well performed, that is not enough. To win the medal something more than is demanded by duty must be achieved.

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The report of the board of investigation for the navy department in their case follows: "On July 8, 1916, the Twenty-eighth company of marines was engaged with the Dominican armed forces at the battle of Guayanacan. During a running fight of 1,200 yards our forces reached the enemy in trench and Corporal Joseph Glavin placed the machine gun of which he had charge behind a large log across the road and immediately opened fire on the trenches. He was struck once but continued firing his gun, but a moment later he was again struck and had to be dragged out of the position into cover. Sarge. Maj. Roswell Winans, U. S. M. C., then arrived with a Colt's gun, which he placed in a most exposed position and coolly opened fire on the trenches, and when the gun jammed he stood up and repaired it under fire. All the time Glavin and Winans were handling their guns they were exposed to a very heavy fire which was striking into the logs and around the men, seven men being wounded and one killed within 20 feet. Sergeant Winans continued firing his gun until the enemy had abandoned the trenches."

Sergeant Winans' story in his own words is even more modest than the official report, although it is more vivid and picturesque. "On the morning of July 8," he said, "we got under way with every one feeling like a new man. Firing on the advance guard began early in the day. Our captain obtained permission to take our platoon forward. We kept the guns on the carriages until within a few yards of the firing line, then transferred them to the tripods and immediately opened fire. The enemy was using mostly old-fashioned breechloaders with big lead balls."

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"We found it good policy to change barrel in case of a jam in the chambers. In that way we would be only a minute out of action. A party of the enemy were seen up the road and Corporal Johnson started to put his gun in action. A big lead slug (in cans, we called them) came ricochetting down the road directly for us. Johnson saw it while kneeling behind his gun. He ducked almost prone, but the thing took a long skip and hit him in the jaw, passed down and lodged back of the shoulder."

"The gun crews promptly gave the place where the shot was fired a good combing. We continued to advance under cover of the bushes and trees. A battalion of infantry was deployed as skirmishers on each side of the road and we were concealed by a turn in the road and high trees and bushes."

"Directly across the road was a huge log. At our end of the log a Benet-Mercier had just commenced roaring, with Corporal Glavin in command of it."

"The captain ordered a gun in action at the butt of the tree. It had no sooner opened up than all the bullets in the world seemed coming

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British censors permitted American correspondents to write of news events which the British journalists were not allowed even to submit to the censor. Therefore, if a British newspaper could secure from an American correspondent a story which British journalists did not even attempt to derive, it did so with avidity."

Spain by royal order has made the annual celebration of labor day obligatory, a portion of the expense of tree-planting to be borne by municipalities,

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potter. How did an aborigine American potter happen to model a face of the type seen only in the old world? So far the question has not been answered.

The Baseball Fan.

Miss Van (of the Senate East)—Don't just admire Fielding, Mr. Van?

Mr. Van (who comes out of the bounding West). Yes. But there ain't much to it unless the hitting is swift.

Browning's Magazine.

Elva's Profession

By John Elkins

(Copyright, 1917, by W. G. Chapman.)

Cedric Shaw was intently watching the girl across the room. Sometimes the swaying dancers in the hotel ballroom came between him and her; but always his gaze went back persistently to the bright animated face of a young woman who stood talking with an elderly lady. The first thing that had attracted him was the absence of the pale lips and cheeks, which he saw on almost all of the young girls present. Next to take his attention was the pretty dancing gown, which unlike the others covered her back, and made the shoulders all around in a becoming line.

The young man could not have been called old-fashioned or "straight-laced," but a certain fine respect for womanhood which had been carefully instilled in him by his mother, felt a kind of repulsion at the artificially covered faces and the too scintillant covered forms of the girls he met in society everywhere, but he felt the girl must be different, and as he watched her face his conviction grew.

Finally he accomplished his object, and soon found himself guiding Miss Burt through the maze of the dancers, but he decided Miss Burt was "different."

It was not long before Shaw's heart began to give curious but unmistakable evidences of being considerably of its normal condition. He felt that this girl must be different, and as he watched her face his conviction grew. He determined to know her and started out to see if he could find someone to introduce him.

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Both Penn and Keefer were busy saving the ship from destruction, or at least from the effects of a terrific explosion, for the water escaping from the boiler would soon leave so little there that it would be entirely converted into steam and the pressure would wreck it.

Dashing through the blinding, torturing steam, Keefer, the coppersmith, hauled the fires from under the two tubular furnaces. Meanwhile, Penn, having gotten every one out of the fire room, had turned on the extra feed pump in the after fire hold to keep water in the boilers and built a bridge to the furnaces out of planks laid on top of ash buckets. While Passed Assistant Engineer Stockney held the plank in place Penn hauled the two remaining fires before he was carried back into the fight.

"While this was going on our other guns began to come up one at a time and we obtained fire superiority over the enemy, who shot very wildly from now on. This last is an after judgment. I don't know how the other men felt, but I expected to be shot any minute and just wanted to do as much damage as possible to the enemy before sinking in. Several members of our platoon did cool and creditable work in changing cartridge extractors and repairing jams under fire."

"We faced the enemy as much as possible while repairing the guns, as we had a horror of being shot in the back."

"One of the sweetest sounds I ever heard was the cheering of the infantry battalion as it charged the right flank trenches of the enemy. Gunner Sergeant Ralph was among the first of these. He had a pistol fight with the rebel general in command. Ralph and some other man with rifle bayonets pinned him to his breast."

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One thousand of these medals were voted to a single organization, the survivors of a Maine regiment which volunteered to remain in service on the eve of the Battle of Gettysburg although their terms had expired. This is the only case of a wholesale distribution of the medal and has been severely criticized.

There are slight variations in the medals as designed for the army, the navy and the marines. The army's medal, as modified in 1905, is a five-pointed star with the trefoil on the tips. The star is superimposed on a wreath. In the center of the star is the head of Minerva, surrounded by the words, "United States of America." The medal is suspended from a trophy representing an eagle on a bar with the word "Valor." The whole is suspended from a ribbon.

The original medal bore in the center of the star a figure of America clad as Minerva. Her left hand rested upon the fuses and with a shield in her right she repelled Discord. A band of stars circled the figures. The trophy was an eagle perched on two crossed cannons and a number of cannon balls suspended from a red, white and blue ribbon.

The medal as presented to the marines today is practically like the original medal, except that it is joined to the ribbon by an anchor and the ribbon is worn around the neck.

The navy receives a medal similar to that awarded to marines but worn pinned to the breast suspended from a metal bar by a short ribbon.

The medal is worn only on special parade or at ceremonies with the dress uniform.—New York Herald.

Elva they were entirely mystified as to how the burglars had entered. There was a watchman on the outside who could not have failed to see them from the front, and the roof and back of the building showed not the slightest trace of any forcible entrance.

About two days after this, Shaw, in passing the house next his office, saw a young man hastily coming down the front steps. Something about him caused Shaw to stare curiously at the man. Instantly the man turned away to avoid his scrutiny, and almost stumbled down the remaining steps. Shaw purposely stood in his way, and as the young man dodged him, caught at his arm.

"Elva Burt," he exclaimed. "What does this mean?"

"Let me go!" she begged. "Let me go quickly!"

"But—" he began.

"Don't keep me here!" she urged. And, freeing herself from his grasp, she hurried on, hailed a taxi, and had vanished before Cedric Shaw could quite collect his scattered sensess.

He went to his desk in a dazed state of mind. No woman except a hundred or scrubwoman was ever seen coming out of this house. For the girl whose delicate womanhood had first of all appealed to him to be seen in such a guise, and coming out of bachelor apartments, was a shock from which it was not easy to recover. He had given her the deepest devotion, the love of his life, and he had meant to tell her this. The blow staggered him. He meant to see her again, and at least try to wring from her an explanation, but he felt he could not go that day.

Later in the afternoon the telephone rang, the senior partner took the message, and when he had hung up the receiver he called the heads of the firm together and told them. It was from police headquarters; they had made an important arrest—two men from the house next door. Shaw felt his heart stop beating, and things running before his eyes. What if one of these men was Elva Burt? What if he had to face her in the prisoner's dock? A detective was now on the way up, and they wished someone to remain, and go with him to the cellar. Investigation revealed a tunnel from the house next door, through which the thief had crawled, and which they must have worked, digging for some time. The police had not yet discovered the gems, but they believed they had got the right men, the Janitor and a young fellow.

"A young fellow?" Shaw shuddered at confronting him. They went down to headquarters. The "young fellow" was short, stumpy, and red-haired, and both men protested their innocence.

"Well," announced the chief, "this was about the neatest bit of detective work you'll pull off in a month of Sundays. The finding of that hole in the cellar was a Jim dandy. You see, the detective pretends to go in there to inquire about rooms, and all of a sudden he sniffs something, and he yells out to the janitor he smells fire, and it's coming from the cellar. The minute the man unlocks that cellar door, he's down there ahead of him, and nosing around to beat the band. He lights a bit of paper so he can look better, puts it out, and sniffs a burnt smell somewhere. But he's got what he came for, the sight of a hole, and bricks and dirt behind a box, and he hasn't let on to the janitor he's seen a thing out of the common, and he's awful sorry he gave him such a scare. He finds out there's only a terribly high-priced apartment to rent, and is awful sorry again, it being too much for his purse, and he gets out, and down he goes quicker'n lightning. And the two felons are jailed in just about one hour from that time."

Here one of the partners asked if he might see the detective. The chief said he supposed he might—that is, if he happened to be in.

He went to a door, opened it, looked in, and beckoned to someone. A neatly dressed young woman appeared in the doorway. Shaw gasped.

"Miss Burt," asked the chief, "do you know where Sanderson is?"

She gave him an inquiring look, then suddenly saw Shaw's eyes upon her. Official caution vanished before the questioning of his gaze.

The older man, rushing up to her, grasped her hand, expressing their thanks and the desire to make it something more substantial than thanks. Still she felt a slight qualm at receiving the stranger in her humble quarters. He seemed to her like a man used to good society, one used to mingling with cultured people in refined surroundings. In this position she was right. The mother of Cedric Shaw had belonged to a family of high social standing, and his father had been president of a college. When a lad of twelve, his father had died, leaving a moderate fortune to the wife and son, and at eighteen Cedric had started in to earn his own living. He had done so well that at twenty-five he was now a junior partner in the concern.

Elva, on the evening Shaw was to call, put on her most becoming frock and sat down to wait for him.

"Oh, dear!" she said to herself. "It isn't very scrumptious," surveying the room. "But if he's what I think he is, he won't mind. If he does—well—The sentence ended in a sigh.

It did not appear, from the animated conversation and the length of the speech that he did "mind." The next day he wrote a note of apology for having stayed so late, and asked when he might come again.

Even after Shaw had become a frequent visitor and had several times taken Elva to dine and to places of amusement he knew little or nothing of her circumstances. She had told him her parents lived in a small village in the states, and with the exception of a few friends, she was alone in the city, and was earning her own living. As to how she was earning it she had not informed him, and he had evasively put him off when he had asked. He concluded that perhaps she might have little foolish pride about revealing her occupation, and said no more.

The suite of offices occupied by his firm were in a building which had been remodeled from a dwelling house. Next to it stood a residence which the march of business up the avenue had so far left undisturbed, and it was now rented out for bachelor apartments.

One morning the papers had an item on the front page telling how Spry, Galland & Co., diamond importers, had been robbed of valuable gems by the blowing open of a safe. This was Shaw's firm, and that evening he told

Not Much Required.

The newspaper which succeeded in getting the following paragraph would be lucky. Yet it is probable there were applicants who believed they could come up to sample: "Subaltern-Smart, up-to-date man wanted for a leading weekly journal. Must be a man of initiative with a nose for good 'copy,' with practical knowledge of printing and publishing routine and capable of making up, passing for and seeing through the press. Office hours—daybreak till midnight. Salary—whatever it is worth. No conventional 'street streets' or any unappreciated journalistic genuses required. Must be a man of the world, with a wide human sympathy, with no 'kinks'—either moral, political or artistic—with a firm faith in the inherent goodness of mankind and the policy of making the best possible use of this life as a sound preparation for the next. Must always wear a smile—but never a snigger. Dress optional. Must treat his work as one continuous holiday. It will pay any man, answering to these conditions, to relinquish any other interest and secure the post."—London Times.

Joy in One's Work.

The idea of joy in one's work has been often ridiculed, but nevertheless it is fast taking root in the minds of many and proving its value and merit. To perform the day's work joyfully and joyously may not be possible, in cases, without effort, but the fact is being realized more and more that it is very much worth while to develop the habit.

WASHINGTON CITY SIDE LIGHTS



Foresighted Washingtonians Making Big Money

WASHINGTON.—These are boom days in Washington. The town is running under full pressure. Fortunes are being made. Every hotel is full and has been full for two months past. The club bedrooms are spoken for weeks ahead. Apartment houses which a little while ago were only apartment houses are now blossoming as hotels. Foresighted people who rented several flats in anticipation of the rush are getting rich on the transient trade.

Prices have gone skyhighing. The casual finds the Washington bill of fare resembles that of New York in everything but variety. House rent is mounting. Taxicab men forget to turn on the meter when you go taxicabbing. Waiters bring the other man's orders to you, and a third man's bill, and do not stop to argue. They haven't time.

Fifty thousand more clerks will be needed here before the summer is over. Sounds like an exaggeration? All right, go out and try to locate a stenographer who can take a letter for you in any public place. A big manufacturer typed his own letter to the war department the other day, after renting a typewriter on which to do it. He knew how, for he was once a private secretary.

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SUMMER resorts within automobile distance of Washington are having unusual prosperity this season because of the war which is keeping many diplomats as well as officials in Washington. Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.; Monterey and Buena Vista Springs have each a little colony of diplomatic and official folk. The Argentine ambassador and Mme. Eduardo Nunez and the secretary of the treasury and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo will be neighbors in Buena Vista.

The Italian ambassador and Countess di Cellesse have leased the house of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell Hardy of Norfolk at Monterey, for the summer. So long as the Italian mission stays in Washington they will remain at the center of the diplomatic and social life. The two places adjoin and occupy the center of Monterey circle.

The diplomatic colony there this summer will include the minister of Norway and Mme. Bryn, the minister of Uruguay, Mme. de Penn and the Misses de Penn; Miss Ethel Huntley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Mason Huntley of Baltimore, whose engagement to Mr. Hugo de Penn, first secretary of the legation of Uruguay and son of the minister, recently was announced, has passed her summers at Monterey since she was a small girl, and it was there that she met her fiance. The minister of Salvador and Senora de Zaldia already have taken possession of the cottage near the Monterey circle they have leased for the season, and Mrs. W. S. Carroll, accompanied by Miss Grace Carroll, have moved to their cottage.

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An Englishman has invented for the use of steam threshers that removes the grain and at the same time chops the straw into short lengths, as the natives prefer it.

With a view to bringing the school system of China up to American standards a Chinese government commission is studying the educational progress of the Philippines.

The furnaces of an Atlantic liner will consume no less than 7,500,000 cubic feet of air an hour.

Cooked crab's claws are nibbled by the people of Seville, Spain, more for pleasure than for sustenance.

A cubic mile of river water weighs about 4,205,500,000 tons and carries in solution an average of \$20,000 tons of salts.

Short men of Harlem held a meeting recently to protest against the high positions of struts in public conveyances.

Queen Victoria died January 2, 1901.

From paper made of the fiber of the mulberry tree, a Japanese naval officer has invented a lifeboat that can be folded into a space of about a cubic foot.

Pearling a riot at the regular town caucus of Jamestown, R. I., 12 of the town's prettiest girls were put in front seats, and there wasn't a hoot or catcall.

It has been ordered by the Seattle city council that hereafter members of orchestras and the audience must stand when "The Star-Spangled Banner" is being played or sung.

Mother's Cook Book

It requires a genius to create a dinner. It requires talent to cook a dinner. It requires opportunity and good health to enjoy and digest a dinner.

Use More Honey.

In order to use more honey we must have more bees to make more honey. Bees are really most wonderful workers on small rations and little outside labor. Honey deserves a far more conspicuous place in cookery than it now occupies. If the price of sugar keeps up, we may all be compelled to "own a bee."

Honey Corn Bread.

Thoroughly mix two pounds of corn meal and one-quarter of a pound of flour and add four cupsful of boiling water. Stir briskly for three minutes, set aside and to two well-beaten eggs add two teaspoonsful of honey, one tablespoonful of melted shortening and one and a half cupsful of warm yeast mixture. When well mixed stir into the flour and meal and stir for half an hour. Pour into a well-greased deep pan, cover with a piece of paper and set in a warm place for two hours to rise. Remove the paper and bake in a moderate oven until the top is golden brown. This bread should be served hot and any left over may be reheated. Serve with honey if so desired.

Honey for Children.

Honey is a most desirable sweet for children provided they do not swallow the wax as it is not at all digested. Strained honey for the small people will be safest and best.

Baked apples, apple sauce, plus of various kinds using sugar for sweetening may all be sweetened with honey.

Honey Gingersnaps.

Into a double boiler put three-quarters of a cupful of shortening, a cupful of honey and two teaspoonsfuls of powdered ginger. Allow it to cook three minutes after reaching the boiling point. Remove from the fire and set aside to cool. When nearly cold, stir in enough flour to make the mixture stiff enough to roll. Roll out quite thin and cut into small cubes. Bake in a brick oven.

Honey will sweeten custards puddings of various kinds like tapioca, gelatin or bread puddings, as well as rice and custard.

Honey Spice Cake.

Stir together until creamy one and one-half cupsful of honey and one-seventh cupful of shortening. Add gradually, in alternate quantities, two well-beaten eggs, one-half cupful of milk. Three cupsfuls of flour in which two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder has been sifted. Add a cupful of raisins, some nuts if liked and spices to taste. Bake in a well-greased deep cake pan until

"I want from twenty to thirty deer men. If they are deaf and dumb both, it won't make any difference." This was the request made by a big Ohio manufacturer. "I will pay them from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day and give them steady work. I want to put them to work in my factory where the noise is so great that it is impossible to keep hearing men on the job. I tried a couple of deaf men and they have proved so successful that I want a score or more of them."

NOT ALL DRILLING IS DONE WITH GUNS



HARRIS & Ewing

Not all the drilling at the soldiers' training camps is done with guns. Calisthenic exercises are used extensively to put the men in condition for work in the field. The picture shows a group of men at the officers' training camp at Fort Myer, near Washington, engaged in this kind of drill.

HALF A CUP OF MILK

"Many a Mickle Makes a Muckle."

because she could not be prevented from pouring kerosene directly from the can upon a lighted fire. One day Jeopardy left as very suddenly, and she never came back. We are sorry, but, as you probably was a good girl, it developed that she had claimed to find a fifty-pound case of dynamite sticks in the woodshed, which she had been using to start the fire in the kitchen stove. Sometimes dynamite will work all right for such a purpose, but it is not good stuff and cannot be depended upon merely to burn. It was during one of those intervals that Jeopardy went."

Just Between Friends.

Of all the friends you have, don't you get the most comfort and satisfaction from the one who never disappoints you?

If she says she will meet you at one o'clock, you know you will see her at that time, and on the dot.

Her clothes seem to look fresher and crispier than those of your other friends.

Her smile is more ready and wholesome.

Her eyes are brighter and more expressive.

Her hands and feet are more trim and neat.

Blessed be the woman who has learned the value of time.

Most men, the successful ones at least, know the value of time.

It is all right to be "temporarily inert," but when it comes to keeping in engagement, forget temporality.

It does not signify that you are popular and have a great many engagements just because you are careless in keeping those you make.

A woman should be as punctual as a man.

Deaf Men Found to Be Best Workers in Noisy Factory

The war is developing new labor conditions and problems. Probably the most unique instance which has come to light is contained in a request made by the labor bureau of the Ohio branch of the national defense council by an Ohio manufacturer says the Columbus Dispatch.

"I want from twenty to thirty deaf men. If they are deaf and dumb both, it won't make any difference." This was the request made by a big Ohio manufacturer. "I will pay them from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day and give them steady work. I want to put them to work in my factory where the noise is so great that it is impossible to keep hearing men on the job. I tried a couple of deaf men and they have proved so successful that I want a score or more of them."

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"No particular," said the guest incoming down a United States treasury check for \$105,000.

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"But," said Mr. White, "leave it with me and I will send it to the subtreasury and you can call for the money in the morning."

The stranger explained that it was just a little joke. "The check was good and had been given to him in Washington in payment for three ships that the government.

His Check Was Too Big.

Matthew White, Jr., cashier at the Hotel Baltimore in Baltimore, has had many requests made of him and he thought he was immune from surprise until a guest from the far West stepped up to his window and asked him if he could cash a check.

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They Worked Nearly Two Hours.

Separate roosters from hens after the hatching season and produce fertile eggs. Such eggs are much more easily kept in good condition than fertile eggs.

The greatest success in successful poultry raising for market and eggs is to know your flock thoroughly, know which are the producers and get rid of the drones.

Keep a box of dry bran where the hens can have access to it. Feed the pullets not only for eggs, but for growth. They ought to keep on growing for some time yet.

English Editor's Wit.

Sir Francis Cowley Burnand, formerly editor of Punch, died at Runcorn, England, at the age of eighty-one. He was a playwright and author of much light literature. Among his publications are "Happy Thoughts," 1893; the Happy Thought Series; "Modern Society"; "Strapmore"; "Hide and Khaia"; "The Eccentric Guide to Isle of Thanet"; and more than one hundred and twenty plays, mostly burlesque and light comedies.

A born wit was the famous writer. A friend met him out walking one cold day, and accosted him with, "You never wear an overcoat, Burnand?"

"No, I never wear it," came back the answer, quick as a flash.

Had he fresh in his mind, one wonders, the old answer to the riddle, "What is the difference between a grown-out and baby?" which runs:

"One you wear (were) and one you was!"

Causes He May Be Deaf.

Don't ever think that because a man is known to be deaf that he is as easy to please. The opposite is generally the fact.—Indianapolis Star.

Never Came Together.

"Time, money, and the spending thereof," began the would-be philosopher, "never match up satisfactorily. When you have lots of time, you're broke. When you have a lot of cash, you can't even lay off to spend it."

But He Doesn't.

"Do man dat brung," said Uncle Ben, "generally has such good ideas on what man ought to be that you hopes he kin live up to 'em."

Cheerfulness.

"Cheerfulness is a small virtue, it is true, but it sheds such a brightness around us in this life that neither the dark clouds nor the rain can dispel its happy influence."—E. V. B. Alexander.

A Sign of Age.

When a man begins to say that all he does is to get up in the morning and go to work and go home in the evening and go to bed, he's getting old, whether he will admit it or not.—Atchison Globe.

Very Unfortunate.

One of the unfortunate things about widows is the way they insist upon investing the insurance money in something that will bring in from 7

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In order to use more honey we must have more bees to make more honey. Bees are really most wonderful workers on small rations and little outside labor. Honey deserves a far more conspicuous place in cookery than it now occupies. If the price of sugar keeps up, we may all be compelled to "own a bee."

Honey Corn Bread.

Thoroughly mix two pounds of corn meal and one-quarter of a pound of flour and add four cupsful of boiling water. Stir briskly for three minutes; set aside to cool to two well-boiled eggs and add two teaspoonsful of honey, one tablespoontful of melted shortening and one and a half cupfuls of warm yeast mixture. When well mixed stir into the flour and meal and sift for half an hour. Pour into a well-greased, deep pan, cover with a piece of paper and set in a warm place for two hours to rise. Remove the paper and bake in a moderate oven until the top is a golden brown. This bread should be served hot and any left over may be reheat ed. Serve with honey if so desired.

Honey for Children.

Honey is a most desirable sweet for children provided they do not swallow the wax as it is not at all digested. Strained honey for the small people will be safest and best.

Baked apples, apple sauce, pies of various kinds using sugar for sweetening may all be sweetened with honey.

Honey Gingersnaps.

Into a double boiler put three-quarters of a cupful of shortening, a cupful of honey and two teaspoonsfuls of powdered ginger. Allow it to cook three minutes after reaching the boiling point. Remove from the fire and set aside to cool. When nearly cold, stir in enough flour to make the mixture stiff enough to roll. Roll out quite thin and cut into small cubes. Bake in a brisk oven.

Honey will sweeten custards, puddings of various kinds like tapioca, gelatin or bread puddings, as well as rice and cornstarch.

Honey Spice Cake.

Stir together until creamy one and one-half cupfuls of honey and a scant cupful of shortening. Add gradually, in alternate quantities, two well-beaten eggs, one-half cupful of milk, three cupfuls of flour in which two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder has been sifted. Add a cupful of raisins, some nuts if liked and sultanas to taste. Bake in a well-greased deep cake pan until brown.

Nellie Maxwell

THE SULKER

By GEORGE M. ADAMS.

If there is one man that every other man feels like heaving a brick at it is the man who Sulks—doggedly, foolishly, and blatantly. Sulks. For the Sulker not only refuses to do anything himself, but he throws a wet blanket over the good intentions and desires of everybody about him.

Few of us there are who do not Sulk at times. But of all the non-sense, non-sense Sulking takes first place. If every Sulker could but sit by long enough for those interested in him to dig a hole in which to put him, he would come out of his trance mighty quickly, for if there is anything that a Sulker hates it is nonsympathy and utter abandonment.

Here is a little suggestion for the ridding of this world of its Sulkers:

First, never Sulk yourself—be too busy.

Second, whenever you see a Sulker, forget him and leave him—the Sulker is never happy alone.

Why "Jeopardy" Left.

Hudson Maxim, inventor of explosives, tells this shivery anecdote in a volume called "Dynamite Stories Just Published": "We once had a servant girl whom we nicknamed 'Jeopardy.'

drawers suffer most. The greatest damage is done in the summer when woolens and furs are not in use and the moth-eats most active.

Such garments and materials that are not to be used, are carefully brushed, beaten, sunned and placed in tight pasteboard boxes, the joints of which are sealed with gummed paper; they will go through the summer in comparative safety. Such articles

Repellents will not protect fabrics if they have become infested, pointed out Professor Dean. Even to depend on Professor Dean. Upon such repellents as camphor, mothballs, or even tobacco, will prove more or less unsatisfactory. Castoff woolens should not be stored in dark closets or in attics where they will breed insects that feed on animal matter. The floors and corners in closets should be kept clean.

Articles in daily use, such as carpets, rugs and clothing, are not likely to become seriously infested. Woolen garments, furs and plumes stored in dark closets, wardrobes or bureau

pets, he said, is that the war will be decided in the air and that soon airplanes will be fighting in brigades of from 500 to 1,000 fliers.

Lieut. Col. L. W. B. Rees of the British Royal Flying corps said the machines used by the British flyers have always been superior to those used by the Germans, and now the personnel of the former also excels. He added that the British casualties have also been less since they have introduced their new machines. Senator Brady asked if by the use of airplanes the landing of a hostile army could be prevented.

"It could," Admiral Peary replied, "but it would mean the use of thousands instead of hundreds of planes."

BITS OF INFORMATION.

The report of a gun a mile away takes full five seconds to reach the ear.

The latest thing in window screens rolls up like the shade where there is no immediate demand for its services.

Covers have been patented to protect men's clothes from being soiled by their overcoats.

In the tropics there are snakes that

make flying leaps of eight feet.

A Knoxville, Tenn., girl makes clever

character dolls with heads carved of

dried apples.

An English inventor has patented a

net for recovering golf balls that

may be driven upon water.

An Englishman has invented for use

in India a steam thrasher that

removes the grain and at the same

time chops the straw into short

lengths, as the natives prefer it.

With a view to bringing the school

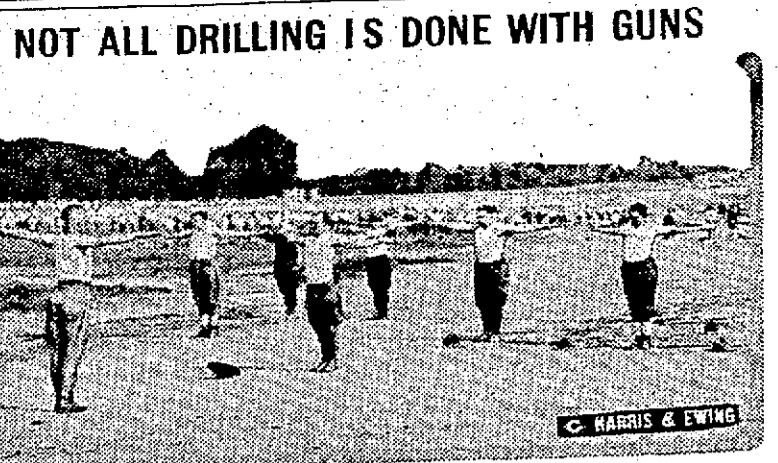
system of China up to American

standards a Chinese government com-

mision is studying the educational pro-

gress of the Philippines.

NOT ALL DRILLING IS DONE WITH GUNS



Not all the drilling at the soldiers' training camps is done with guns. Calisthenic exercises are used extensively to put the men in condition for work in the field. The picture shows a group of men at the officers' training camp at Fort Myer, near Washington, engaged in this kind of drill.

HALF A CUP OF MILK

"Many a Mickle Makes a Muckle."

Half a cup of milk—whole, skimmed or sour—a seemingly trifling matter—hardly worth the trouble to keep or use.

In many households quite a little milk is wasted—left uncovered in glasses—regarded as useless because the cream has been skimmed off—at least to sour—poured down the sink or thrown out.

It takes a lot of grass and grain to make that much milk and an army of people to produce and deliver it.

But every household doesn't waste a half-cup of milk a day? Well, say the men who have a half-cup of milk in only one out of a hundred homes. Still intolerable, declare government experts, when milk is so nutritious—when skim milk can be used in making nutritious soups and cereal dishes—when sour milk can be used in bread-making or for cottage cheese.

Her smile is more ready and whole-some.

Her eyes are brighter and more expressive.

Her hands and feet are more trim and neat.

Blessed is the woman who has been given the value of time.

Most men, the successful ones at least, know the value of time.

It is all right to be "temperament," but when it comes to keeping an engagement, forget temperament.

It does not signify that you are popular and have a great many engagements just because you are careless in keeping those you make.

A woman should be as punctual as a man.

BURGLARS TURN ABILITIES TO USE

Italian Thieves Become Spies and Win Redemption From Government.

GET VALUABLE PAPERS

Deliver to Their Government All the Documents of the Austro-Hungarian Espionage Bureau at Zurich.

Geneva.—A French-Swiss paper gives the following version of a sensational incident which has been told in several forms:

Recently, two elegantly dressed men, carrying heavy satchels, appeared at the office of the Italian general staff at Rome and demanded an audience with the chief of the intelligence department. When they were received by this official they made sensational disclosures and delivered all the documents of the Austro-Hungarian espionage bureau in Zurich.

The men were two notorious Italian burglars, who were known and feared from one end of the kingdom to the other. When the war broke out they were called to the colors and detailed to the same regiment. Life in the trenches did not suit them and they decided to desert. They escaped to Switzerland and settled in Zurich, where they plied their old trade with considerable success.

From this man the two men obtained detailed plans of the offices of the consulate, and after a thorough preparation they carried out their raid on the espionage bureau. They bought the most modern tools and with their

the letters in reply was dated at La Junta, Colo., P. O. Box x103. It said:

"Dearest Mother: I thought I would Write You a Few Lines to let you know I am not very well this is

Why I am writing for Money. In another letter you send me send \$12 because I need it am in Hard Luck I will tell you the Results When I Get Home. From Yours Truly & Sincerely,

"LOUIS CONGRESS."

"P. S. La Junta, Colo. Send it in Next Letter. Send it in Bills and Send it Mother."

The other son wrote from the Imperial hotel in Denver, and this is the touching appeal he inscribed:

"Mamma: Saw your ad in the Post today; am a little sick. Will explain all when I get back to you. I have not been able to get work for a long time. Please send money to my care Imperial hotel, 318 Fourteenth

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

O. N. MORTENSEN, M. D.
Citizens Bank Building
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m.; 2
to 4 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m.
Phones: Office 237; Res. 828
X-RAY

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.
Practice Limited to
EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT
Glasses fitted correctly. Ear
and Eye Surgeon, Riverview
Hospital. Office in Wood County
Bank Building. Phone No. 254

DR. C. T. FOOTE
DENTIST
Office in Mackinaw Block at
west end of bridge
Phones: 28, Residence, 45
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

D. D. CONWAY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Law, Loans and Collections. We
have \$2,000 which will be loaned
at a low rate of interest. Of-
fice over First Natl. Bank, East
Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

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fice across from Church's Drug
Store

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Office in the Mackinaw Block
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Telephone No. 194

GEO. L. WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Wood Block
over postoffice
Telephone No. 91
Grand Rapids - Wisconsin

W. T. LYLE
Licensed Embalmer and
Funeral Director
Store on West Side
Lady Attendant if Desired
Night phone 886; Day phone 885

DR. J. K. GOODRICH
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Entrance, west of Bank of Grand
Rapids. Office hours: 9 to 12,
2 to 6. 7 to 8

W. E. WHEELAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Daily Block, East Side
Telephone No. 243
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

HELEN M. GILKEY
TEACHER OF PIANO
Phone 90
Residence 210, South 4th Street

J. R. RAGAN
LICENCED EMBALMER
AND UNDERTAKER
Home Phone No. 69
Store 812
SPAFFORD BUILDING
East Side
John Ernsor, residence phone
No. 425

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Business Phone 401
Night calls, 402
Personal Attention Given
All Work

A. H. FACHE, D. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Room 7, Mackinaw
Block, Grand Rapids,
Wisconsin Phone 73
If you are sick or
in pain in your spine
Take CHIROPRACTIC "SPINAL AD-
JUSTMENTS" and
get well.
Consultation Hours
9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5,
7 to 9 p. m.
Consultant Free
Lady Attendants

NOTICE!

If you are going to hold an
auction sale, you are entitled
to that talent for which you pay
your money.

Col. G. D. HAMIEN, central
Wisconsin's leading live stock
auctioneer, will handle your
sale for you. Backed by
years of success, his work
is your guarantee of the able
ability for doing the selling.

Terms reasonable and satis-
factory guaranteed.

COL. G. D. HAMIEN
Real Estate and Auctioneer
Phone 1615 and 388
GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

This Is Our Winter of Test

Published by

W. A. DRUMB & A. B. SUTOR

Entered at the postoffice at Grand Rapids,
Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.

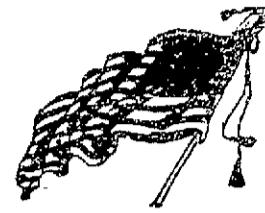
Subscription Price
Per Year \$1.20
Six Months60
Three Months30
Payable in Advance.

Published every Thursday at Grand
Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.
Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each 75¢
Card of Thanks, each 25¢
Announcement, Readers per line 10¢
Obituary Poetry, per line 5¢
Paul Entertainments, per line 5¢
Display Ad Rates, per inch 12¢

This newspaper is a member of the
Wisconsin Patriotic Press Association
and pledges its uncompromising loy-
alty to our government in this war.



"Our country! In her intercourse
with foreign nations, may she always
be in the right; but our country, right
or wrong!" — Stephen Decatur.

THE FARM LABOR PROBLEM

What am I going to do for help
next summer? Is the question that
now confronts many farmers. If you
have not been thinking about this
problem, it is time that you were doing
so.

One thing that may help is, plan-
ning your crops in such a way as to
spread out the work as much as pos-
sible. As far as such a thing is
within your control, plan not to have
your work bunch up. The man who
has quite an acreage of fall grain is
fortunate, however, as he has the time
which work out of the way.

If possible, try to make arrangements
now for what you require
next summer. Even if you have to
rent more now and may not get the
best possible out of him for the next
two months, that is better than no
having any man when the rush season
comes on next summer.

The following letter was just re-
ceived from the state labor agent:

Conditions in Alsace are as
follows: the supply of farm help
exceeds the demand for the first time
since last May. This excess consists
of the three following groups:

1. Experienced farm hands, who
have completed their seasons and work
on the farm where they were em-
ployed. Men in this group ask thirty
to thirty-five dollars per month and
board.

2. Married men with consider-
able experience in the past who wish to
return to farms. The present condi-
tion of living and shortage of fuel
are impelling many of them to con-
sider a return to the farms. They
ask in this group \$30 to \$45 per
month with house, food and other
expenses.

3. Boys with fifteen to twenty
years of age, some experienced and
some inexperienced. Boys in this
group can be secured at very reasonable
wages, ranging up to \$25 per month.
They are the largest group available
for training against next
summer's certain shortage.

If interested in any of the above
groups, let me hear from you and I
will see that you get in touch with
them. Do not wait until they have
ready to haul in your hay and then
ask me to get you some help. Even
then I will do my best to help you out
but this best will not do you much
good at that stage of the game.

W. W. CLARK,
County Labor Agent.

SHORTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL
MACHINERY

It is becoming more and more difficult,
says the Deutsche Tagesschaltung (Oct. 18) for the war economy
offices, whose task it is to promote
agricultural production, to supply
sufficient machinery and implements.
An official announcement attributes
this to the lack of sufficient skilled
workmen, and blames the subordi-
nate offices for not complying with the
rules for the release of such skilled
workmen from the army.

The Machinery Selection Union
represents the concession that the
machineries are making the mistake of
supposing that amalgamation and
centralization of the manufacture of
machinery can secure a sufficient sup-
ply of machinery for the farmers.
Close study of the European meat
situation has convinced the Food Ad-
ministration that the future problem
of America lies largely in the produc-
tion of meat producing animals and
dairy products rather than in the pro-
duction of cereals for export when
the war will have ceased.

In France the number of cattle as
well as the quality have shown an
enormous decline during the war.
Where France had 14,307,000 head of
cattle in 1913, she now has only 12,
341,000, a decrease of 18.6 per cent.
And France is today producing only
one gallon of milk compared to two
and one-half gallons before the war.
Denmark and Holland have been
forced to sacrifice dairy herds for beef
because of the lack of necessary feed.

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ministration that the future problem
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tion of meat producing animals and
dairy products rather than in the pro-
duction of cereals for export when
the war will have ceased.

W. W. CLARK,

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HELPS PAY FOR BREAD

There has been much misunder-
standing about the bread program in
England. It is true that the English-
men buys a loaf of bread for less than
an American can, but it is poorer
bread, and the British government is
paying \$200,000,000 a year toward the
cost of it.

All the grain grown in Great Brit-
ain is taken over by the government
at an arbitrary price and the imported
wheat purchased on the markets at
the prevailing market price. This is
turned over to the mills by the govern-
ment at a price that allows the ad-
dicted bread loaf of four pounds
to sell at 18 cents, the two pound loaf
at 9 cents and the one pound loaf at 5
cents.

In France, under conditions some-
what similar, but with a large ex-
emption, the four pound loaf sells for
10 cents.

MAKING MEATLESS DAYS PERMANENT.

In the meatless man there is a fer-
tile field for developing new and nour-
ishing dishes according to E. H. Niles,
writing in the Hotel Gazette, who be-
lieves in the present shortage of
meat and fats will not end with the
coming of peace, but may grow worse
and continue for five or six years,
thus making it worth while to
develop menus of grain, vegetables
and fish on a more or less permanent
basis. Meat can be replaced by cereals
and other protein foods, or may be
served in very small portions as a
frying for other food. In making up
meatless menus this author finds our
American Creole and southern cuisines
a broad field for investigation.

The Chevrolet "400" the most
completely equipped and satisfactory
car at the price. Now \$888 delivered
here. Motor Sales Co., Grand Rapids.

Mr. G. Hastings and son John who
have been employed in northern
Michigan in the woods, returned
home a short time ago. They report
deep snow in that vicinity.

Crystal Milne spent the week end
at Stevens Point, returning to her school
Monday morning.

Mrs. H. Ostendorf is visiting with
her sister at Stevens Point.

Several of this town in this neighbor-
hood are at Stevens Point this
week taking their examination for
the army.

The doctor was called to the Win-
field home last week to see their
little girl.

The price of pine wood has
gone up this week—\$7.04 per cord
for good stuff. A good many loads
are coming in every day.

FALLEN LEAVES AS FODDER

The Vienna Zeit (Oct. 17) draws
attention to a recommendation that
fallen leaves should be used as an
institute for chaff in feeding horses
and cattle, to help out the great
shortage of straw and other fodders.

NOTICE TO PROVE WILL AND NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Wisconsin, County Court Wool-
verton in Probate Cause No. 120.
Notice is hereby given that at the
special term of said court, to be held
on the 26th day of February, 1918, at
the office of the Clerk of Court, in the
city of Grand Rapids, come and show
cause why the estate of George W. Ode-
nabon, deceased, of the town of Grand
Rapids, in said county, should not be
settled and considered the application of
George W. Odeon to probate his will.

Notice is hereby further given that at
the general term of said court to be held
on the 1st day of March, 1918, at the
office of the Clerk of Court, in the city of
Grand Rapids, come and show cause
why the estate of George W. Odeon,
deceased, of the town of Grand
Rapids, in said county, should not be
settled and considered the application of
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settled and considered the application of
George W. Odeon to probate his will.

Dated January 29, 1918.
By the Court:
W. J. CONY

Chas. E. Briere, Attorney
for Plaintiff.

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

SIGEL

Victor Buettner is a business visitor
in Chicago this week. He will also
visit with his brother in Waukesha
before returning home.

A number from here attended a
birthday party at the Jensen home in
Rudolph Sunday.

Miss Susan Verner has returned to
her home in Junction City after a
pleasant visit spent at the home of
her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Bushmaker.

The Tempest children have been
on the sick list.

Miss Agnes Petersen spent Saturday
and Sunday with relatives near
Alpine.

David Sharkey is back from
a few days visit at Grand Rapids.

Walter Staven, who is employed at
Waukesha, spent a few days of last
week at the home of his parents here.

Miss Caroline Larson of Grand
Rapids was a weekend visitor with
home folks here.

Z. Nordquist arrived here Saturday
from Chippewa Falls and will visit friends here
for a few days.

Mrs. A. G. Anderson entertained
the members of the Young People's
society at her home Thursday night.

Mrs. Frank Kraus visited at Au-
burndale one day last week.

Miss Edith Ward, who is attending
high school in Grand Rapids, spent
Saturday and Sunday with her relatives here.

D. H. Parks is in rather poor
health this winter, having quite a se-
vere case of heart trouble.

Walter Clussman expects to leave
for Milwaukee this week where he
will enlist in the U. S. Navy.

There is little good being
done to the loading yard this
year for shipment. It seems that each
year must be the last of the pine, but
it seems to hold out pretty well yet.

R. W. Parks and Mrs. F. B. Fox
were called to Grand Rapids last Friday
by the sickness of their daughter and
sister, Mrs. W. D. Beadle, and the
newly born infant son which
was born Jan. 23.

A nine-pound baby boy was born to
Mr. and Mrs. Mike Woyak Saturday,
January 26.

P. H. Likes returned from Black
River Falls after a five day visit with
her daughter Mrs. R. S. McNamee and family.

Miss Estelle Souther is home from
Milwaukee for a visit with her par-
ents. She was accompanied home by
her cousin.

C. S. Lowe was a Grand Rapids vis-
itor the latter part of last week.

C. S. Lowe who has been in poor
health since Christmas, is somewhat
better at present.

Along the Seneca Road

The girls of the Jackson school
and the young ladies of the district
met at the Wm. Jackson home last
Thursday evening to form a club for
doing Red Cross work. There was a
good attendance and a large amount
of work was done under the direction
of Mrs. P. Condo. There will
be another meeting Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Thom Platts visited
Sunday at the home of their parents,
Mrs. Platts remained until Thursday.

It is funny how much fun some
people make if they spring something
on you, but when you turn the
tables on them they whistle out of
the other side of their mouth.

Henry Whitlock who has been
very sick, is reported to be on the mend.

Harry Johnson, who attends the
Model Bible Institute at Chicago, ar-
rived here Thursday of last week.

City life seems to agree with him. He
will leave Tuesday.

John Gachzang and family attend-
ed the funeral of his brother at Pitts-
ville Sunday afternoon.

The Ladies Aid met with Mrs. W.
Strope Tuesday.

W. E. Strope Hill Creamery Co.
last Wednesday and elected of-
f

WOOD FOR SALE

LOCAL ITEMS

Second growth split red oak, square of Walter Long or write him, mall, 2 miles west of the packing house, R. D. 3, City.

Percy Daly has purchased a Nush seen from the Haag Auto Sales Co.

Mrs. Julia Vorhinkler of Port Edwards was a business visitor in the city Saturday.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan, town of Rudolph, Saturday, January 26.

Rosa Denis returned Saturday from Chicago where he has been taking a course in writing.

Cut the cost of living by availing yourself of the big 9c bargains at Howard's Variety Store.

Sergeant Chas. Goepfert of San Francisco is in the city the guest of Mrs. Hans Carlson.

Mrs. Mae Lovo has accepted a position in the accounting department of the Johnson & Hill Co., store.

Mrs. Edna Ranch of Fend du Lee was a guest at the Frank Billings home several days the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Kittell are rejoicing over the arrival of a boy baby at their home last Thursday.

John W. Schmick of the town of Rudolph was among the business callers at the Tribune office Thursday.

Mrs. Alice Podalitz and Natalie Denitz visited with Miss Bernice Cundy at Aptedon Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Frank and Charles Kiesling returned Tuesday from a week's visit with relatives and friends in Merrill.

Clarence Christianson of Chicago spent several days in this city last week looking after some business matters.

Mrs. Beulah Miller, chief operator at the telephone office, has been confined to her home with sickness for several weeks.

Wm. H. Hatton has announced himself as a candidate for United States senator to succeed the late P. O. Husting.

Dean Babcock left on Friday for Rock Island, Illinois, where he will be stationed at the United States arsenal at that point.

Ward from Camp Taylor, is to the effect that he likes the work there and is getting along nicely.

George Stinson, representing the cable piano company, spent several days in the city last week looking after some business matters.

Mr. E. Goolay of the New London Advocate, spent Sunday and Monday in this city visiting his mother and other relatives and friends.

Rev. C. C. Barker will hold services at his Buena Vista charge on Sunday next when he will preach on the educational Jubilee Campbell.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gatzke at Milwaukee on January 25. Mrs. Gatzke was formerly Miss Leona Karatz of this city.

Don't fail to see the 9c items at Howard's Variety Store.

Mrs. Cala Nasen, who spent a couple of weeks visiting a brother at Kirkland, Washington, arrived home last Friday after a very pleasant trip.

Mrs. Chas. Briere who has been spending several months past with her daughter, Mrs. George Smith in Seattle, Washington, arrived home on Friday.

Andy Knutson of Dexterville was in the city on Thursday looking after some business matters and calling on his friends. This office acknowledges a pleasant call.

F. F. Mongol, local highway engineer, was in Stevens Point last Thursday where he attended a meeting of county highway commissioners from this district.

Miss Selma Johnson, who has been confined to her bed during the past month with an attack of rheumatism, is gradually improving and will soon be able to get out again.

Judge B. B. Park of Stevens Point was in the city for a few hours on Monday and held a short term of circuit court, when a number of matters were disposed of.

Herman Radtke of the town of Rudolph was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office Monday, having dropped in to advance his subscription for another year.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Scott of Balsinger, Alberta, who have been spending the past month in this city, visiting with friends and relatives, left Tuesday for their home in the west.

Mrs. Frank Sodall of the town of Stetl favored this office with a pleasant call Saturday while in the city shopping. She reports that Mr. Sodall is not enjoying very good health this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Kollogg entertained a party of friends Friday evening in honor of their place, Mrs. Helen Reed of Neenah. Miss Reed is soon to be married to Lt. Col. G. W. Stephens of Louisville, Ky.

Lou Nash, who has spent the past six months in France where he was accounted for the Y. M. C. A., arrived in the city last week for a visit with his mother, Mrs. T. E. Nash, and other relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McDonald have received word that their son Eldred, who in the United States marines, has been transferred to Utica, New York, where he will take instruction in the use of the Lewis machine gun.

The members of the Epworth League indulged in abridge party on Tuesday evening, their objective point being the L. E. Packham residence in the town of Grand Rapids. There were about thirty in attendance and a very good time was had by all present.

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Mrs. G. W. Board, now Mrs. Anna K. Lessig, now of Turtle Creek, Pa., is in the city visiting relatives and friends, her husband being detained at home on account of his business, being a building contractor. Mrs. Board is very favorably impressed with Pennsylvania, and her new friends. Her husband is a Methodist, the other a Baptist, a Mr. Thomas Board having run for vice president of the United States on the Prohibition ticket.

REPAIRING

Remember we do all kinds of repairing on auto springs of all kinds, cutters and sleds buggies and wagons. upholstering of all kinds, celluloid lights and cushions for autos. Also first-class auto carriage painting. We guarantee our work and our prices are reasonable.

SWEET CARRIAGE WORKS

Baker Street

COAL AND WOOD

The Best
Grades at
Reasonable
Prices.
CALL US UP AT
Phone 416 or 5

ROSSERT BROTHERS
WOOD AND COAL YARDS

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES

The Leipziger Volkszeitung (Oct. 15), referring to the list of "herbs" which are used for war tobacco, states that, besides hops, the hemp, addition to the list, rose, lime, sunflower, artichoke, spuri, sweet and mallow, chrysanthemum, are much sought-after articles for the substitute tobacco manufacturer.

COLLECTION OF PEAT FIBER

The Munchner Neueste Nachrichten (Oct. 7) appeals on grounds of war necessity, owing to the shortage of cotton, for the collecting of peat fiber, particularly that of the cotton-grass shoth. It states that this is easily gathered and gives the names of the districts where it occurs, suggesting that it can quite well be collected by children. Mk. 25 will be paid for every cubic meter of fiber.

Mrs. Louis O'Callan is ill with diphtheria.

Frank Smith is nursing a very sore eye which was injured by a piece of steel while driving a nail at the packing plant.

Mrs. Ed. Lakin has closed up her home on Wiley street to assist in caring for Mrs. Ed. Morell who is ill with heart trouble.

If J. Hansen of the town of Grand Rapids was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday, Mr. Hansen was formerly a stereotypist on the Chicago Daily News, but decided several years ago to try learning as a method of getting away from his work, and is well pleased with the change.

Will Nash returned on Sunday from a business trip thru the state for the Nicoosa-Edwards Co., returning home via Winona with the wife at Waco, Texas, whom he reported in excellent shape. While the children, the boys were all packed and ready to move on short notice, and it is likely that they left Waco Saturday or Sunday for an eastern port.

Geo. L. Smith, an agent for the American Tobacco company, spent a week in this city doing what he could to promote the sale of thrift stamps. The government asked for some help in this work from the American Tobacco company, and the company had every hope of their success, half selling tobacco for an entire week and devote all their time to the thrift stamp sale, and as a result there was considerable accomplish.

Large deck blotters for sale at this office, size 18x24 inches.

MUST PROVE MARRIAGE CAUSE

A marriage since May 18, 1917, is prima facie a marriage to evade military service."

This statement, which will affect thousands of people throughout Wisconsin, both registered men married since that time and their wives, heads the memorandum sent by Governor Philipp to local and district boards of the state.

It is explained on the memorandum that suspicion must inevitably turn to registrants married since the beginning of the war, since in the two months of April and May, 1917, there were more marriages than in the two months preceding, notwithstanding the fact that economic conditions in that period have been expected to lessen the number.

The memorandum in part follows:

"A marriage since May 18, 1917, is prima facie a marriage to evade military service."

"The burden of proof is on the registrant to prove that he did not marry to evade military draft. Unless the registrant supplies such proof as will convince the local board beyond any doubt that the marriage was not contracted primarily to evade military service, any dependency thus established is not one that renders discharge advisable and on this ground such registrants must be held for military service."

"Remember, that all cases of doubtful classification granted because of dependency created by marriage since May 18 must be appealed to the district board."

Remarkable Increase

Statistics show that there were more marriages in April and May, 1917, than there were in the two previous years. In view of the extraordinary conditions of the high cost of living, it is to be expected that there would be fewer marriages during the year 1917 than during the last two years. The contrary, however, the fact. It is unquestionable that the general expectation that marriage would exempt men from military service operated in a number of cases.

"Local boards should therefore scrutinize with great care all marriages since the declaration of war, April 6th."

STATE EXAMINATION SIMPLIFIED

Madison, January 25.—Simplification of examinations is one means by which the Wisconsin Civil Service Commission is trying to induce a greater number of stenographers and typists to compete for positions in state service. Arithmetic has been eliminated from the tests and the stenographer is now asked to show his ability only in spelling, letterwriting, shorthand and typewriting.

As heretofore the examinations scheduled for the week beginning

February 16, will be held at selected centers throughout the state, including Fox, Claro, Janesville, Green Bay, LaCrosse, Madison, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Wausau and other centers where the number of candidates warrants an examination.

Only last November a very successful examination was held which resulted in placing 122 names on the eligible registers for stenographers and typists, but the heavy calls of the state and federal service had already practically exhausted these lists. Another examination will be held in May to accommodate the graduating classes of commerce and high schools.

DEATH OF JOE MARGESON

Job Margeson, one of the old and respected residents of this city and a veteran of the Civil war, died at the home of his son, John Margeson, on the east side on Friday after a short illness, death being due to complications incident to old age.

Mr. Margeson was born in New York state, but came to Wisconsin when he was about twenty years of age, being married at that time and settled near Kellner. While living out there he joined the army at the outbreak of the Civil war, being a member of Co. F, 6th Wisconsin Infantry. At the close of the war he returned to Wood county and came to Grand Rapids, where he has since made his home. Mr. Margeson was a man who was liked and respected by all who knew him, a man of two characters, and he had many friends among the older residents of the city who were grieved to hear of his death.

He is survived by three sons and two daughters, his wife having died about four years ago. The surviving children are Charles and John of this city, George of Birn and Mrs. John Hayes of Plainfield and Mrs. Arthur Emanus of this city.

The funeral was held Monday afternoon from the Methodist church, the services being in charge of the G. A. R. Post of this city, of which he was a member.

Many Sided

"There are two sides to every argument."

"Two sides represent the minimum. Some arguments sound as if there were as many sides as there are speakers."

EXPROPRIATION AND DECLARATION OF NETTLES

Jan. 31. SUMMONS

State of Wisconsin, In Circuit Court for Wood County.

ROSEOO O. PAULIN,

vs.

Laurel Bean,

Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin to the said Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear on the 2nd day of February, 1918, at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Wood County, at the hour of 10 o'clock, and to answer the cause of action set forth in the complaint filed against you.

Failure to appear will be deemed a confession of your liability.

Given under my hand and seal,

At the City of Grand Rapids,

In the County of Wood,

State of Wisconsin,

On the 31st day of January, 1918.

Given under my hand and seal,

At the City of Grand Rapids,

In the County of Wood,

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WOOD FOR SALE

Second growth split red oak, hauled by Walter Long or write him, my mail, 2 miles west of the packing house, R. D. 3, City.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. Louis O'Cain is ill with diphtheria.

Percy Daly has purchased a Nash sedan from the Ragged Auto Sales Co.

Mrs. Julia VerBunker of Port Edwards was a business visitor in the city Saturday.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan, town of Rudolph, Saturday, January 26.

Boss Denis returned Saturday from Chicago where he has been taking a course in ad writing.

Cut the cost of living by availing yourself of the big 3c bargains at Howard's Variety Store.

Sergeant Chase, Cognacourt of San Francisco, the city guest of Mrs. Hilda Carlson.

Miss Mac Lowe has accepted a position in the accounting department of the Johnson & Hill Co. store.

Miss Edna Roach of Fond du Lac was a guest at the Frank Billmire home several days the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Kittell are rejoicing over the arrival of a boy baby at their home last Thursday.

John W. Schmitz of the town of Rudolph was among the business men at the Tribune office Thursday.

Misses Inez Podawitz and Natalie Demitz visited with Miss Bernice Gandy at Appleton Sunday and Monday.

Messrs. Frank and Charles Klevine returned Tuesday from a weeks visit with relatives and friends in Merrill.

Clarence Christianson of Chicago spent several days in this city last week looking after some business matters.

Miss Leith Miller, chief operator at the telephone office, has been confined to her home with sickness for several weeks.

Wm. H. Hatton has announced himself as a candidate for United States senator to succeed the late Paul O. Huston.

Dean Babcock left on Friday for Stock Island, Illinois, where he will be stationed at the United States armament plant at that point.

Wm. H. Liggett, George Houston who is at Camp Taylor, is to the effect that he likes the work there and is getting along nicely.

George Slosson, representing the Cable piano company, spent several days in the city last week looking after some business matters.

Ira E. Cooley of the New London Advocate, spent Sunday and Monday in this city visiting his mother and other relatives and friends.

Rev. C. C. Becker will hold services at his home next week while he will preach on the Education Jubilee Campaign.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Getzka at Milwaukee on January 25. Mrs. Getzka was formerly Miss Leona Karnatz of this city.

Don't fail to see the 9c items at Howard's Variety Store.

Miss Calla Nason, who spent a couple of weeks visiting a brother at Kirkland, Washington, arrived home last Friday after a very pleasant trip.

Mrs. Chas. Briles who has been spending several months past with her daughter, Mrs. George Smith in Seattle, Washington, arrived home on Friday.

Henry Knautson of Dexterville was in the city on Thursday looking after some business matters and calling on his friends. This office acknowledges a pleasant call.

E. F. Mengel, local highway engineer, was in Stevens Point last Thursday where he attended a meeting of county highway commissioners from this district.

Miss Selma Johnson, who has been confined to her bed during the past month with an attack of rheumatism, is gradually improving and will soon be able to leave again.

Judge D. B. Park of Stevens Point was in the city for a few hours on Monday and held a short term of circuit court, when a number of matters were disposed of.

Horace Radtke of the town of Rudolph was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office Monday, having dropped in to advance his subscription for another year.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Scott of Betsinger, Alberta, who have been spending the past month in this city visiting with friends and relatives, left for their home in the west.

Frank Sodall of the town of Sigel favored this office with a pleasure call Saturday while in the city shopping. She reports that Mr. Sodall is not enjoying very good health this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Kellogg entertained a party of friends Friday evening in honor of their son, Miss Helen Reed of Neodesha. Miss Reed is soon to be married to Lieut. Glen W. Steplegs of Louisville, Ky.

Les Nash, who has spent the past six months in Europe, where he was accounted for by the Y. M. C. A., arrived in this city last week for a visit with his mother, Mrs. T. E. Nash, and other relatives and friends.

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Wood for every cubic meter of fiber.

Notice to Alien Germans

"Notice is hereby given that all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the German Empire or the German Imperial government, or persons of fourteen years of age or over, who are within the United States and are not naturalized as American citizens, are required to register. The date of registration commences at 6 a. m. February 4th, and continues each day until 8 p. m. on February 9th.

If you are a German Alien you are supposed to register without having been served with a personal notice.

Mrs. Baker was born in the city of Bain, New York, on the 28th of October, 1847, and was consequently 50 years old at her last birthday. She was a widow and had taken an active part in the work of that order, and was also a member of the Reformed Lodge of this city.

The surviving children are Mrs. N. G. Ratelle of Rudolph, Mrs. W. C. Martin of Ritzville, Washington, and Marvin Baker of this city.

Mrs. Baker was a woman who was well and favorably known in this city and had a large circle of friends here. She was a member of the Womans Relief Corp. and had taken an active part in the work of that order, and was also a member of the Reformed Lodge of this city.

"I have lived on toast and water for over 6 months and have been scarcely able to eat anything for the past year. I began suffering from stomach trouble and bloating 5 years ago. A friend recommended taking 5 doses of castor oil daily, which relieved me entirely restored.

"I am a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded. Otto's Pharmacy.

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HAPPENINGS in the CITIES

Youngster's Feet Set on Road to Fortune Or—

CHICAGO.—On a street where daily more people pass than compose the population of a fair-sized city a small boy laden with newspapers was doing business. There was nothing unusual about the boy himself save that he was somewhat smaller than the other boys who shouted their wares none by. His clothes were as shabby, his movements as hasty and his voice as shrill as those of his rivals. Unlike the other newsies, however, he stood not on the curb nor in the center of the sidewalk, but near the building line on a grating in the sidewalk.

A man with a bag in one hand and a rabbit in the other, obviously in a hurry, paused for a moment before the boy, crisply handed his paper and thrust a quarter into the outstretched palm. The quarter bounded like a live thing from the boy's hand and dropped through the grating into a pile of accumulated rubbish.

"It's gone for keeps, master," the boy said slowly, "I guess maybe that was my fault. I'll give you your change and you kin have the paper."

"That's all right, boy," said the man, surprised at this miscalculation.

"Probably it was my fault. Here, take this."

Slipping another coin into the boy's hand, which this time closed eagerly on the money, the man seized his paper and hurried away.

Another newsboy who had been watching the transaction uttered an exclamation of disgust. "See that kid? Well, he's gonna land in a limousine or a jail one of these days. He's on that grath' all day dropin' dimes and quarters out of his hat and pullin' that phony honest stuff. Then every night him and a kid that works in that building sneaks down into that hole through the basement window and divvies up."

Bull Furnishes Thrill for Blase New Yorkers

NEW YORK.—A bull, seeking to go back to nature, momentarily agitated Fifth avenue. The butt, described as wild, was rebuked, caged and confined in Storck Brothers' vivisection parlors, Eleventh avenue and Fortieth street, from Texas; he yearned to go home, and having jumped a stockade or some such obstacle, headed away to the east, which is not the way to Texas.

As the bull progressed he grew wilder, and everyone who saw him and heard him, hid head down and bellowing, grew wild. The way was cleared for him; visitors could inform themselves from the manner in which persons in the viaduct flew up. At Eighth avenue and Forty-eighth street occurred the very newest thing in bulldoggings—new even to New York.

At that corner stood William Artus, known in underworld slang as a "bull." He is a patron of the West Fifty-seventh street station. Artus dodged the bull, corralled an auto and gave chase to the Texan product, which, crossing the avenues like a chauleur on a joy ride, turned north on Fifth avenue.

As everyone knows, it was a lovely day. Most persons who usually are on Fifth avenue were out of town. At sight of the bull those who were on Fifth Avenue got out of sight, save, of course, the always increasing throng of bandlerilles, who ganged the bull with shouts and claque sticks and stones. So on to the plaza at Fifty-ninth street. There the bull, to maintain the Hispano-American Illusion, converted the plaza into a plaza de toros, charged everything in his red-eyed vision and tried to jump into a subway excavation. But Matador Artus and others roped him, and he was carted away ignominiously, just as are others of his kind, better bred, whose blushing soubatons reward toroadores with bewitching glances half-hidden by their fans.

Occupation for the Man Past Prime of Life

DETROIT.—Old men are being withdrawn from the shelves to which they were relegated by a misanthropic world and slotted back into the title of the city's industrial activity. No more will the smooth-shaven men and dyed hair be necessary for the man past the half-century mark who is out of a job. No more are business men looking askance at the men who have "crook's feet" about their eyes and thinning hair.

If he is willing to accept mental labor and is soothed and industrious, a place is being found for the man who shows the results of his battle with Time.

Several old men are being employed by the telegraph companies as "messenger boys." That doesn't sound like much of a job, but as explained by the men and their employers, it is not so bad.

"We have about 30 old men working as 'messenger boys,'" said R. B. Crane, chief delivery clerk for the Western Union Telegraph company. "There are several reasons why they are very satisfactory. We first began employing them several months ago, because we could not get boys. We find them very apt at the work and much more reliable than boys."

"The pay is 25 cents an hour, and some of them work 12 hours a day. That is optional with them. We give them long deliveries out to the suburbs, and the work is not at all hard. We have several telegraphers who were unable to stand the indoor work who have become messengers, and they are making more than they did at the key."

The Postal company also employs old men, and for the same reasons—scarcity of boys and the greater reliability of the older men.

The manager of a large office building said: "There are quite a number of old men employed as errand boys in this building, and from what I hear they are more satisfactory than the younger men or boys. They appreciate the job, they are reliable, and are becoming more and more popular with employers."

Liquor Law Makes Trouble for Railroad Man

MINNEAPOLIS.—If the sun, which was high in the heavens and shining into his office window, had suddenly dropped with a loud bang below the horizon and the silvery moon had jumped up into the sky, Edmund Pennington, president of the Soo Line, might have been surprised, but not more so than when a long telegram was handed him saying that the sheriff of Ward county, North Dakota, wanted him in Minot on a charge of selling liquor in violation of the law.

When he recovered he pressed a button and the entire legal department trembled.

"How long," said Mr. Pennington, reading from the telegram, "have I been engaged in the nefarious and illegal business of selling liquor in violation of the law?"

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When he recovered he pressed a button and the entire legal department trembled.

"Every Soo Line station agent has definite, printed instructions regarding the law," Mr. Pennington said, "it is possible a liquor shipment in dispute may have gone through without our men detecting it. If that makes the railroad amenable under the law, I suppose that is how I am in the case."

MUCH IN LITTLE

It is estimated that the destruction of birds costs this country \$1,000,000,000 annually.

There are 450 manufacturers of automobiles located in 32 states, and 825 manufacturers of tools and accessories in nearly every state.

According to a German investigator, the artificial lakes that have been built in his country decrease the temperature and increase the number of foggy days.

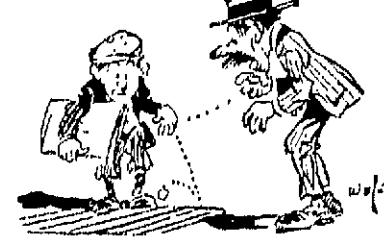
A Harvard experiment shows the ape to be smarter than a child, pigs smarter than rats or crows, and monkeys brighter than pigs.

The Jews learned the art of brick making in Egypt. In Islam 653, complaint is made that the people built altars of brick instead of unhewn stone as the law directed.

After a moving picture reel has been made it must be "edited" in somewhat the same method as is a manuscript. This operation is performed by the editor inking his direction in a dictating machine as the reel is worked off in front of him.

DEPARTMENT KEPT BUSY BY LETTERS

Correspondence of Uncle Sam's Agricultural Experts Is Heavy.



UNUSUAL REQUESTS ARE MADE

Officials at Washington Are Asked for Information on Variety of Matters Ranging From Dress to Medicine.

Though his daily mail may be a matter of speculation and interest, the average recipient often exchanges views over it in keeping his correspondence up to date. But what of the list that includes 65,000 correspondents and the arrival of from 1,000 to 8,000 letters daily? Such indeed is the correspondence of the department of agriculture. It is probably larger than that of any other government department, and the burden of maintaining it falls almost entirely upon the division of publications.

In general the nature of this correspondence is much like that of a huge mail-order house. Demands for bulletins and reports and documents issued by the department form the bulk of it, but a decidedly personal note is touched in the numerous requests for miscellaneous information. Judging from these last, the department is in the minds of many persons, the final authority on matters ranging from dress to medicines.

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and went directly to the U. S. Marine corps headquarters to volunteer his services.

McNamara could have signed up with some Irish regiment, for, despite his fifty-old years, he is still a "fine broth ay a boy."

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Feeling painfully conspicuous Helen stood by one of the marble columns. Surely he would not keep her waiting here unless something serious had detained him.

The bronze clock over the archway proclaimed seven. Again she walked through the vast hall, that he might be waiting in the lobby. Passing the men's entrance—she stopped short with a lump heart-beat!

At the second wait table, his back toward the door—sat Warren. A tall, gray-haired man was opposite him. They were busily talking and smoking over a透明白 glass of Scotch.

The blood rushed to Helen's face. That he should let her wait for over half an hour in a public corridor while he lounged here!

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New concessions have been made on a basis destined to make national parks self-supporting under conditions of increased patronage, and several parks already have become self-supporting. Larger appropriations have been secured from congress for road building and the perfecting of sanitary and other conditions. An extensive educational campaign has been inaugurated for the information of the people concerning the hitherto unknown quality and extent of their scenic and recreational possessions, under which public interest in our national parks is growing with manifold speed.

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HAPPENINGS in the CITIES

Youngster's Feet Set on Road to Fortune Or—

CHICAGO.—On a street where daily more people pass than compose the population of a fair-sized city a small boy laden with newspapers was doing business. There was nothing unusual about the boy himself save that he was somewhat smaller than the other boys who shouted their wares near by. His clothes were as shabby, his movements as brisk and his voice as shrill as those of his rivals. Unlike the other newsies, however, he stood not on the curb nor in the center of the sidewalk, but near the building line on a g�atting in the sidewalk.

A man with a bag in one hand and a raincoat over the other, obviously in a hurry, paused for a moment before the boy, crisply named his paper and thrust a quarter into the outstretched palm. The quarter bounced like a live thing from the boy's hand and dropped through the grating into a pile of accumulated rubbish.

"It goes for keeps, mister," the boy said slowly. "I guess maybe that was my fault. I'll give you your change and you kin have the paper."

"That's all right, boy," said the man, surprised at this minuteness.

"Probably it was my fault. Here, take this."

Slipping another coin into the boy's hand, which this time closed eagerly on the money, the man seized his paper and hurried away.

Another newsboy who had been watching the transaction uttered an exclamation of disgust. "See that kid? Well, he's gonna land in a limousine or a joli one' at these days. He's on that grattin' all day droppin' dimes to autombiles. New roads have been projected of which many have been built and many improved. Co-operation in the public interest has been promoted between railroads and the government, between concessioners and park management, and between parks. Large private capital has been induced to enter several national parks for the enlargement and improvement of hotel and transportation service. Prices to the public have been decreased wherever possible.

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These and many other beginnings point the way toward the system which it will be the object of the new service to build and perfect.

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As the bull progressed he grew wider, and everyone who saw him and heard him, his head down and bellowing, grew wild. The way was cleared for him; aviators could inform themselves from the manner in which persons in the viaduct flew up. At Eighth avenue and Forty-eighth

street occurred the very newest thing in bullfighting—new even to New York.

At that corner stood William Artus, known in underworld slang as a "bull." He is a patrolman of the West Forty-seventh street station. Artus dodged the bull, corralled an auto and gave chase to the Texan product, which, crossing the avenue like a chauleur on a joy ride, turned north on Fifth avenue.

As everyone knows, it was a lovely day. Most persons who usually are on Fifth Avenue were out of town. At sight of the bull those who were on Fifth Avenue got out of sight, save, of course, the always increasing number of banditti, who guarded the bull with stouts and chance sticks and stones. So on to the plaza at Fifty-ninth street. There the bull, to maintain the Hispano-American illusion, converted the plaza into a plaza del toros, charged everything in his red-eyed vision and tried to jump into a subway excavation. But Matador Artus and others roped him, and he was carried away ignominiously. Just as are others of his kind, better bred, where blooming señoritas reward toreros with bewitching glances, half-hidden by their fans.

Bull Furnishes Thrill for Blase New Yorkers

NEW YORK.—A bull, seeking to go back to nature, momentarily agitated Fifth avenue. The bull, described as wild, was caged, cabined and confined in Stein Brothers' vivisection

street, Eleventh avenue and Fortieth street, from Texas, he yearned to go home, and having jumped a stockade or some such obstacle, headed away to the east, which is not the way to Texas.

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Her cheeks ablaze, she made for the ladies' waiting room. With a tense held breath she scrawled:

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Again she was at the door of the cafe. Beckoning a passing page, she thrust the note in his hand with an agitated smile.

"Give this to the gentleman in the gray suit at the second table."

Pausing only long enough to see the boy approach Warren, she darted across the lobby, through the revolving doors and down the street to the subway.

Her thoughts still chaotic, she reached their darkened apartment. Without even turning on the lights, she groped her way to her room and threw herself on the couch in a paroxysm of angry tears.

That he should have treated her with so little consideration or respect! With all his "brusque neglect" he had always been punctilious about their appointed meetings. And now for him to spend a deliberate half-hour in the men's cafe while she stood waiting in the public corridor!

The thrilling bell sent her stumbling through the dark. There was some mistake! He was phoning to explain. Then her leaping hope dropped sickeningly as central-drawn!

"Excuse me, please."

Turning on the lights, she sank on the window seat. Why did he not phone? He knew she would be home by this time. Was he coming for her?

Her anxious gaze strained down the dark street.

Twelve minutes to eight! Ten—five

Some of the California Indians store their corn supply in willow baskets, which are as large as the rooms of a modernized house.

Peru's total annual production of tobacco does not exceed 2,200,000 pounds. The government has fixed the price of all homemade cigarettes at half a cent each.

Violet light is being used by French scientists to test precious stones, especially rubies, as it distinguishes the more valuable Burmese gem from Siamese ones of less worth.

Cinnamon was imported into Palestine by the Phenicians and Arabians. It is now found in Sumatra, Borneo and China, but of the best quality in Ceylon.

Waving flags are said to have been first brought to Spain by the Saracens. The present Spanish colors, red and yellow, came from the old shields of Castile and Aragon.

One of the most curious exhibits at a recent exposition at Knoxville, Tenn., was a building constructed entirely of Tennessee-Kentucky domes.

According to a German investigator, the artificial lakes that have been built in his country decrease the temperature and increase the number of foggy days.

A Harvard experiment shows the ape to be smarter than a child, pigs smarter than rats or crows, and monkeys brighter than pigeons.

The Jews learned the art of brick-making in Egypt. In Israel 65,333 complaint is made that the people built altars of brick instead of unheated stone as the law directed.

After a moving picture reel has been made it must be "edited" in somewhat the same method as is a manuscript. This operation is performed by the editor making his direction in a dictating machine as the reel is worked off in front of him.

MUCH IN LITTLE

It is estimated that the destruction of birds costs this country \$1,000,000,000 annually.

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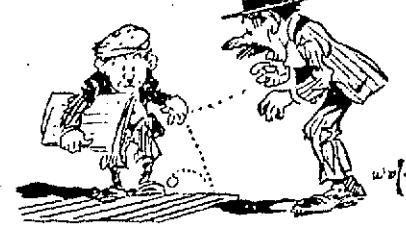
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"George Winston?" recognizing the name of a prominent western manufacturer.

"I was to meet him at five-thirty, but a bunch of reporters fairly mobbed him—he couldn't get down to business. He's retained me to do some work on a price maintenance case."

"Oh, Warren, I couldn't know that," brokenly.

"If I kept you waiting—I had some blamed good reason. You didn't have to fly off the handle and send in that fool note."

"But afterward—you could have phoned after I got home."

"Could—but wouldn't?" ignoring the suplicating hand slipped under his shoulder. "You mixed your dose—don't kick if you had to take it. Missed a cooking good dinner, too—I'd planned a bologna."

With the memory of her aching loneliness glowed a tantalizing picture of the forfeited dinner.

"Did you dine with Mr. Winston?"

hoping the advantage of a longer interview might compensate for their misspent evening.

"Dine with Winston? He had a dozen appointments after that. I had a snack at the bar and took in a rotten show. Hungry as a bear now. Anything in the冰box?"

"Oh, yes—yes," eagerly. "There's some cold lamb and asparagus and—Oh, I'll make you a Welsh rarebit!"</

THOSE AWFUL CRAMPS

Suggestions that may save Much Suffering

Marysville, Pa.—"For twelve years I suffered with terrible cramps. I would have to stay bed several days every month. I tried all kinds of remedies and was treated by doctors, but my trouble continued until one day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others. I tried it and now I am never troubled with cramps and feel like a different woman. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly and I am recommending it to my friends who suffer as I did."—Mrs. George R. Naylor, Box 72, Marysville.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

Write for free and helpful advice to Lydia E. Pinkham, Medina Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Only women open and read such letters.

MOVIE FORCE IN EDUCATION

Test Made in London Shows That Children Remember Film Plots Two Years After Seeing Pictures.

That moving picture films play an important part in a child's educational development is evidenced by a test conducted recently in London by the Cinema Commission. In one of the schools where a test was made, many of the girls who have refrained from attending the theaters since the beginning of the war were able to give good accounts of the films they had seen more than two years before.

The test revealed that films portraying domestic and fairy stories were favorites with the girls, while the boys preferred the cowboy and adventure pictures. Games were far more popular with the boys than with the girls. The interest in war films varied while love films were more interesting to the girls eleven years old and over.

What He Was Doing.

The motorist pushed his head through a wheel, removed a tire and a couple of cylinders from his left ear and stared at the much too cheerful idiot who stood looking on.

"Well?" he asked, after he had released the spare wheel from his buck teeth. "What do you want?"

"Oh, nothing," replied the idiot. "By the way, have you had an accident?"

The motorist nearly swallowed the starting crack.

"On, no!" he hissed. "As a matter of fact, I'm just teaching an Egyptian huckster how to sew buttons on petticoat's socks!"—London idea.

To Hunt Coyotes.

The remaining few "dead shots" in the state of Montana are polishing and oiling the old "six gun" and Winchester, for the decree has gone forth that the coyote must be exterminated. State Veterinarian W. J. Butler approved the plan to send out the best shots in the state to kill off the animals.

Evidence has been brought to light that coyotes are infected with rabies. A cow was found to be infected after having been bitten. Coyotes and wolves, when infected with rabies, will attack any living thing.

Up to Date.

Mrs. Tomlinson—I saw that coat of yours coming out of your front door last Sunday.

Mrs. Smythe—Yes, she gives tone to the establishment; she dresses so well, you know. I can't afford new clothes myself—war economy, you know—and so I go out the back door, and in that way do not bring discredit upon the house.

Her Off Day.

Florry—Thursday is our servant's off day.

Elsie—You mean her "day off," don't you?

Florry—No; Wednesday is her day off, and that is why Thursday is her "off day."

Harmonious Attire.

"How was the lady lecturer dressed when you went to hear her?" Most appropriately. She lectured on Celtic wit and her gown was trimmed with Irish point!

Not to Be Encouraged.

"Why don't you put your husband to work planting a garden?"

"What for?" inquired Mrs. Crossley. "All he ever got from his gardening was an appetite."

The Danger Zone for Many Is Coffee Drinking

Some people find it wise to quit coffee when their nerves begin to "act up."

The easy way nowadays is to switch to

Instant Postum

Nothing in pleasure is missed by the change, and greater comfort follows as the nerves rebuild.

Postum is economical to both health and purse.

"There's a Reason"

WHERE TARLETON IS BURIED

American Tourist Discovers Tomb of Dashing Officer Who Won Fame in Revolution.

What became of Major Tarleton after the Battle of Yorktown? Except for a very few people, says A. G. Bradley in the Nation, everyone in England has forgotten the very name of the young cavalry leader. But many persons in America must have wondered what became of the dashing soldier, and how it happened that in the long years of war that shook England and Europe his name never once appeared.

When Mr. Bradley, in a leisure hour, entered the fine old fourteenth century village church at Lechtwardine, in Herefordshire, he did not think that the bare, unadorned chapel promised much of interest; indeed, he was just tiring away when in a far corner and partly concealed by bushes, buckets, planks and other articles necessary to the cleaning of the church, he caught sight of a lofty natural monument. The lettering on it ran as follows:

"Near this place are deposited the mortal remains of Sir Blanche Tarleton—Baronet General in the Army—Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, Governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Colonel of the gallant 8th Hussars. He represented his native town of Liverpool for seven sessions and closed his distinguished career in this place Jan. 25, 1832."

In 1758 Tarleton was sent to Portugal, but was very soon recalled at his own request and with that exception he never saw a shot fired after Yorktown or served anywhere abroad, although England was constantly fighting till Waterloo. He got promoted regularly, however, for he stood well at court and was a member of the Prince of Wales' circle.

Tarleton belonged neither to the nobility nor to the landed gentry. He was the son of a Liverpool merchant, an unusual origin at that time for a dashing cavalry officer and the best horseman, according to good authority, in the British army. He had entered Oxford and had studied to become a barrister, but gave up classes and the law for soldiering and a commission in twenty-one years of age. He had a genius for the training of men and officers and for rapid and successful strokes.

On returning from America, however, he turned from soldiering to politics; he lost no time in entering the house of commons, and sat for his native city of Liverpool for 20 years. He became a major general in 1791, a lieutenant general in 1801, a full general in 1812, a baronet in 1815 and a G. C. B. in 1820. He also held the full command of several cavalry regiments in succession and was for some years governor of Berwick. He apparently retired with his wife to Lechtwardine, for the last years of his life, died there quietly and did not mix with the neighboring county families.

He Had "Hypopituitarism" So Couldn't Join Marines

Because telling a man he is too fat to serve his country may have a tendency to dampen patriotism, Howard Attilio Stilwell, the physician that follows the range affords a beautiful roadway direct to Mount McKinley, and when you reach the plateau all difficulties vanish and you see a view that is unique on this earth. You see the huge mountain range of perpetual snow, rising like a great wall on the south. You can ride a pony to where Mount McKinley rises 17,000 feet above you in a glittering wall of snow and ice. It is flanked by stupendous mountains which make a wonderful setting for a granite scale.

From the stormy south, Mount McKinley is wholly inaccessible. But from the plains of the north, valleys of easy grade lead one from another to its foot.

"It is an awe inspiring region of massive mountains and treacherous peaks," Boheme Browne of the Camp Fire club, testifies before the senate committee on territories. "The Piedmont plateau that follows the range affords a perpetual winter wilderness through which clusters of great length and enormous bulk flow into the valleys of the south. In this national park which the railroad now building by the government into the Alaskan interior will open presents to the public. America possesses Alpine scenery on a titanic scale."

The proportion of aliens among the Germans twenty-one years of age and over is very much smaller than the corresponding proportions for the other countries named, having been only a little more than 11 per cent in 1910, as against approximately 63 per cent for Austrians, 74 per cent for Turks, 69 per cent for Bulgarians and nearly 50 per cent for Hungarians.

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Stilwell, who weighs 281 pounds, was accepted by recruiting officers in Newark, but failed to pass the local doctors, who found he was afflicted with "hypopituitarism," a disease which is given the following analysis in the doctor's report: "A condition due to pathological activity of the pituitary body, and marked by excessive deposit of fat and the persistence or recurrence of adolescent chameleons."

Both the doctor's report and Stilwell carry considerable weight.

Welcome the Birds.

Are all the beautiful birdhouses that were made last winter now in place and occupied? Let me give you a hint to all the birds that have come to stay with us. Not everyone realizes the benefit these little creatures confer. The work they do in preserving our crops and fruit from the ravages of insects needs to be told again and again. Besides this great use, the happiness they give us with their songs and their beauty is not to be laid or measured. Many a heavy heart has been cheered and comforted by the robin's friendly "cheer up, cheer up" as he flies about a home. Robins love to be friendly, and there are other birds which love human society. Have you in your yard a dish of water for them to drink and bathe in? If not, put one there, and observe how gladly it is made use of.—Exchange.

Some Birds Are "Sprinters."

Birds with short, square wings, like the king bird, quail and ruffed grouse, are sprinters; those with a wide stretch of wings are "distance runners." Birds of the first class attain their bursts of speed through their very rapid wing stroke; birds of the second class have sustained powers of flight, but get under way more slowly.

All the gallinaceous fowl are sprinters. They take wing like a bullet; their wings make a loud, whirling sound. The quail or ruffed grouse can gain full momentum within sixty feet of rising; the wings beat from five to seven times a second. The quail comes from forty-five to fifty feet the first second away from the gun; his wings flash like a rapidly revolving wheel. The wings of the ruffed grouse roar until the sound can be heard 200 yards away.

Arabs Not Much Changed.

The Arab is physically and intellectually as virile as he ever was, but superficially he is unrecognizable as his former self. In the early days of the Abbassid caliphate, not only was the Arab world prosperous, but we have records of an elaboration of government and a complexity of administration which would astonish those who are only acquainted with the social and political conditions under which Arabs live today.

First Principles.

"Do you think that now recruit will ever learn to be a soldier?" asked the commanding officer.

"Well, he's learning the drill sergeant."

"He had not been in camp a day before he was putting up a howl about the food."

Won the Bet.

"How did you come out on your bet, old man?"

"What bet?"

"Don't you remember? You sold us, we're leaving the club last night, I bet I'll get the dlemons from my wife!"

"Oh, I won."

Just the Same.

A pistol shot sounded in the boarding house.

"What's that?" cried the startled boarders.

"That report," replied the ready lad, "is probably only a roarer."

Fruit jars can be easily opened if you will take hold of the top with a piece of sandpaper.

His Case.

"The itinerant musician yonder is in grinding need."

"Poor fellow! Not of food?"

"No; of new airs on his hand organ."

Christening a Nation.

Anxious to enlarge the limited vocabulary of the children, a teacher asked what name was given to men who ate other human beings. "Savages" and "moneaters" were the only words most of them could give.

Too Much Efficiency.

"Young man," said the magnate, "you ought to study the science of efficiency!"

"I am. I've got so interested in reading textbooks about it that I've got no time for regular work."

FEW GERMANS ALIENS

Most of Those Living in United States Naturalized.

Great Proportion of Austrians, Hungarians, Turks and Bulgarians Not Citizens, However.

The natives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey now residing in the United States aggregate approximately 4,000,000, or about 4½ per cent of the total population of the country.

The foregoing total is announced by Director Sun L. Rogers of Uncle Sam's bureau of the census, as the result of a calculation based on the census figures of 1910, the reports of the bureau of immigration for the period between 1910 and the present time, and the estimated mortality during that period. Although it is not possible by this method to determine with absolute exactness the number of natives of the countries named now living in the United States, it is believed that the results obtained represent a reasonably close approximation to the facts.

These 4,000,000 foreigners are distributed according to country of birth, as follows:

Germany 2,910,000

Austria 1,375,000

Hungary 768,000

Turkey 188,000

Bulgaria 11,000

It is impossible to say whether the proportions of aliens, that is, persons who have not applied for naturalization certificates, among these foreigners are approximately the same as they were in 1910; but, assuming this to be the case, the number of non-alien twenty-one years of age and over included in the above total would be approximately 661,000, or about 3½ per cent of the total number of inhabitants of the United States twenty-one years of age and over. The distribution of these aliens, according to country of birth, would be as follows:

Germany 130,000

Austria 457,000

Hungary 288,000

Turkey 33,000

Bulgaria 8,000

The proportion of aliens among the Germans twenty-one years of age and over is very much smaller than the corresponding proportions for the other countries named, having been only a little more than 11 per cent in 1910, as against approximately 63 per cent for Austrians, 74 per cent for Turks, 69 per cent for Bulgarians and nearly 50 per cent for Hungarians.

It is an awfully inspiring region of massive mountains and treacherous peaks," Boheme Browne of the Camp Fire club, testifies before the senate committee on territories. "The Piedmont plateau that follows the range affords a beautiful roadway direct to Mount McKinley, and when you reach the plateau all difficulties vanish and you see a view that is unique on this earth. You see the huge mountain range of perpetual snow, rising like a great wall on the south. You can ride a pony to where Mount McKinley rises 17,000 feet above you in a glittering wall of snow and ice. It is flanked by stupendous mountains which make a wonderful setting for a granite scale."

Enormous Herds of Caribou.

North of the vast mountain, however, is a rolling country dotted with beautiful lakes and forests and inhabited by enormous herds of caribou. In fact the special reason why congress set apart the region at this time was to conserve the wild animal life in advance of the invasion of hunters which the new government railroad will bring into Alaska, the road as projected running within twenty miles of this greatest of nature's spectacles.

At the Island of Corti.

Early on bright July morning sat on the deck of the S. S. Sun Bluff. Our little steamer was low in the water. Twice an albatross grazed her bow, creating great excitement. The brilliant sun had converted the ever blue Caribbean into a glistening jewel box; coconut palms clothed in verdant, glistening green lined broad heads from water edge to horizon.

At an hour's ride and the island of Corti, the first of the islands of the Galapagos, was in sight.

On the deck of the ship, the crew were gathered in groups, talking and laughing.

They were all dressed in sailor suits, with caps and straw hats.

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PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

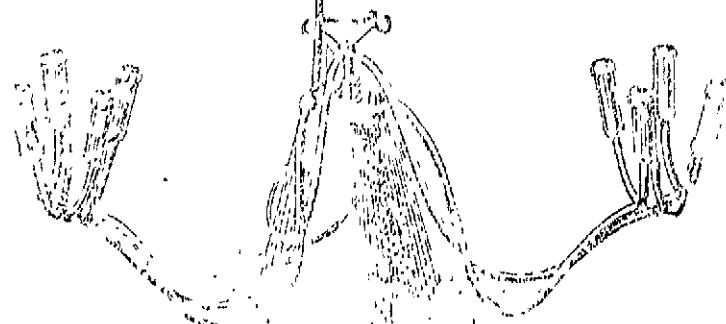
The Store That Saves You Money

Soda Crackers, National, per lb.....	15c
Campbell's Soup, per can.....	11c
Fancy Jumbo Olives, per bottle.....	20c
Canned Corn, per can.....	10c, 12c, 13c, 14c
Grape Fruit, large size each.....	10c
Red Raspberries in syrup, per can.....	13c
Black Raspberries in syrup, per can.....	13c
Prince Albert, the can.....	10c
Canned Peas, per can.....	10c, 11c, 12c, 13c
Sugar more Tablets at each.....	3½c
Syrup, 16-lb size, pail.....	65c
Baker's Cocoa, half pound can.....	22c
Palmolive or Jap Rose soap, bar.....	9c
Good Cookies, per pound.....	16c, 17c, 18c

SATURDAY ONLY. Fancy preserves in Mason jars, pineapple, strawberry, raspberry and peach. See display in window. Saturday only per jar..... 28c
(Net weight 1 pound, 10 ounces.)

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

EMPIRE MECHANICAL MILKER



One man can milk 20 to 30 cows per hour. Cows like it better than hand milking. Cows that kick when milked by hand are perfectly gentle when milked by this machine. Cows milked by this milker usually increase in milk flow. Help is going to be very scarce. With the Empire installed in your barn you are independent of hired help. The Empire Milker will milk your cows better than the average hired help, and will not club or swear at them.

Send postal card for catalog.
KUJAWA & WILKINS,
District Agents Rudolph, Wisconsin

We Measure Lumber
BY THE
Golden
Rule
Fair,
Just,
and Accurate Tool. A.B.S.B.

WE WILL SELL LUMBER TO YOU
just as we would want you to sell it to us, were you conducting a lumber yard, and we were about to build a house, barn, garage, shed or anything else requiring lumber.

WHICH WE HOPE
You Will Be Doing Before Long

LUMBER SHINGLES
LATH-MOLDINGS
SASH-DOORS
MILL WORK
ROOFING
PAINTS-OILS
GLASS
GOODS WE HAVE THAT YOU MAY HAVE WHEN YOU HAVE TO HAVE THEM
E. W. MARLING LUMBER COMPANY
PHONE 169 GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

AT WITTER HOTEL, GRAND RAPIDS, THURSDAY, FEB. 14. CONSULTATION FREE AND CONFIDENTIAL

--may I send you this free booklet?



"Modern Methods of Treating Chronic Diseases Without Operation"

It Is Intensely Interesting

A post card will bring it in a plain wrapper. Dr. Goddard will be at the Witter Hotel, Grand Rapids, Thursday, February 14th, and every 4 weeks thereafter. Hours: 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Consultation Free.

Dr. N. A. Goddard

121 Wisconsin Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Consultation Free

Kellogg Bros. Lumber Co.

ORGANIZED AT BIRON.

Several from this city went to Biron last evening and talked to the people up there on the thrift stamp business. Among those that addressed the assembled ones were L. M. Shaw, Will Carey and Superintendent Varnoy. They must have caused the proper amount of enthusiasm for the people up there formed an organization and will hereafter go after the sale of the stamps in proper style.

TRAINS DISCONTINUED.

Several trains on the Soo line have been discontinued during the past week in order to carry out the program of conservation that is being inaugurated in all lines. The trains running to this city over this road will still all be in operation, and will probably remain so unless it is found advisable to start even more rigs.

TRAINS DISCONTINUED.

Over 50,000 workers in the state of Wisconsin have now but one thought in mind, and that is to secure, by the night of February 10, not less than one million War Savings in the state and for the first time in the history of any state has the government had to call for defense bond security and collect for them at the homes of the people. If one War Savings Stamp is bought in each home, more than \$100,000 will be brought into the United States Treasury.

Secretary McAdoo has issued a brief but very strong message to the American people to use to help your country:

"You can do so also and help yourself in a very simple manner."

"Many of us cannot fight, but every one of us can help by saving. Every dollar saved and spent not in frequent use, the cost of unnecessary things releases that amount of labor and material to make articles for our army and navy when a dollar that is saved is loaned to the government it is doubly effective."

"To end congress has authorized the sale of War Savings Stamps and United States Thrift Stamps in denominations of \$1 and 25 cents, respectively. Each War Savings Stamp you buy is a loan to the United States government, is a direct help to our soldiers. It is righting his life in the war, and is a safe and simple way to invest your savings."

"Mrs. Elsie Kuster of Caledonia, Minnesota, is visiting at the home of her grandfather, W. A. Owen.

Mrs. Goo, L. Williams has returned from a week's visit at the home of her son, Attorney Glen Williams of Madison.

Mrs. James Corcoran of Webster was brought to this city last week and taken to Riverview hospital, where she underwent an operation on Saturday. She has since been getting along nicely.

WANTED SALOONS CLOSED

New London Press: "Seven hundred women of Outagamie county assembled in the interests of the County Council of Defense, unanimously voted that the saloons be closed during the two day period and any other period of the cessation of industrial activities." Such was the telegram forwarded to Governor E. L. Phillips Friday afternoon, following the meeting of the Women's Council of the County Council of Defense held in the courtroom of the court house. In speaking of the resolution, Mrs. E. L. Phillips, chairman of the local council, stated that the women did not think their message would have any effect on the present closing down period as it was preceded by the governor too late to cause any action. In the matter but hoped that if the cessation arises in the future it will do some good. Saturday morning Mrs. E. L. Wright wired the following to the association: "Mrs. E. L. Wright, chairman of Women's Council of Defense, your wife today. I have no power to close saloons by executive order. I have issued a proclamation requesting saloonkeepers to close their places of business on the balance of the two day period. The fact that the saloons are closed, however, will, I believe, close them without further interference the balance of the time factories are closed by the fuel administrator's order. E. L. Phillips, Governor."

Cleopatra Not a Beauty

Cleopatra, long famed as the fairest of the fair, was not beautiful at all. In fact, she wasn't even what is commonly called pretty, says a local man of the meeting of the women's council of defense in the Madison Auditorium. Cleopatra really was ugly.

This more or less startling fact, so long unknown to the world in general, has come out from its hiding to Hellishon a deluded public as a result of the annual convention of the American Numismatists association, now in session.

Numismatists can prove that the supposed bewitching Egyptian queen had irregular features, a flat chest, large ears, minute eyes and rather short hair. And, too, her nose was a more or less awfully awful, with nose too faint suggestion of an Adam's apple.

The proof is found in some of the rare coins which the numismatists attending the convention from all sections of the country brought with them.

Cleopatra's portrait appears on some of those coins, and there are also portraits to be seen on the reverse side of these designs. As she was a very ugly woman, they argue, she certainly would not have appeared if the portraits had not been good likenesses.

MARKET REPORT

Spring Chickens..... 20

Booster..... 14

Teas..... 20

Geese..... 15

Beef..... 14-15

Hams..... 14-15

Pork, dressed..... 20-21

Veal..... 16-18

Bacon..... 50

Butter..... 34-42

Hay, timothy..... 22.00

Oats..... 80

Rye..... 1.98

Bacon, prime..... 1.50

Bacon, flour..... 1.00

Potatoes, white stock, per cwt..... 1.25

Potatoes, Stray Beaufort, cwt..... 2.25

LIVE STOCK MARKET

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Rolland Packing Company Yards

Sheep, fair to medium..... \$5.50 to \$8.00

Sheep, com to fair..... \$4.50 to \$6.50

Sheep and hoppers, fair to good..... \$5.00 to \$4.50

Cattle..... \$4.00 to \$5.50

Cannons..... \$4.00 to \$4.50

Bulls..... \$5.00 to \$7.50

Hogs.....

Heavy, 250 and over..... \$15.50

200 to 250..... \$14.00

150 to 200..... \$14.00

Light, 125 to 150..... \$15.50

P. S.—For the shippers information

the Rolland Packing Company

plant and stock yards are now under

new management.

FARMERS ATTENTION

Ground Limestone Cheap

Order your ground limestone now. Haul it home on sleighs.

For prices and description of

the three grades we handle see

page seven of our new magazine

"Kellogg's Kurio." If you do not

have a copy, ask for one.

Also get our booklet on lime-

stone, "How You Can Do More

to Help Uncle Sam Feed the

World."

Kellogg Bros. Lumber Co.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE THRIFT STAMPS

WE ARE PIONEERS

of this country in the use of CADMIUM and CHEMICAL TESTS FOR

STORAGE BATTERIES.

YOUR BATTERY

may not be electro-chemically correct. Very many new batteries are not home-made useful life is about the same. Know that your battery is free from traces of Chlorine, Nitrate, Azide, Iron, Copper, Arsenic, Mercury and Platinum? A slight amount of any of the above in your battery solution will decrease the life of the battery. It has been found that some manufacturers have therefore added antimony to their batteries which were defective chemically.

CHEMICAL AND CADMIUM TESTS

We are in position to make these tests accurately and guarantee results.

DO NOT WAIT TOO LONG

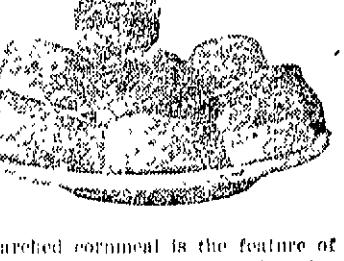
Now is the time to have your battery tested, as your car is probably not in frequent use. The cost of these tests and inspection is nominal and will save you future grief.

ELECTRIC GARAGE

NATWICK ELECTRIC COMPANY

Grand Rapids, Wis.

WHEATLESS BISCUITS.



Purchased because of the feature of these excellent wheatless biscuits. First, the cornmeal—one-half a cup—is put in a shallow pan placed in the oven and stirred frequently until it is a delicate brown. The other ingredients are a teaspoon of salt, a cup of peanut butter and one and a half cups of water. Mix the peanut butter, water and salt and heat. While this mixture is hot stir in the meal which should also be hot. Beat thoroughly. The dough should be of such consistency that it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in small ovens in an ungreased pan. This makes 12 biscuits, each of which contains one-sixth of an ounce of protein.

Worse

"Whenever my wife and I have falling out my mother-in-law always takes my part."

"That's very nice of her."

"Yes, she means well, but she only makes it twice as hard for me to square myself."

War Prices in Paris

One hears a great deal about the rising cost of living in Germany, resulting from the British blockade, but comparatively little about the price of living in the allied countries. The following letter from an American citizen in Paris tells something of the hardships of the City of Light:

"Col. boiled ham costs ninety-five cents a pound and each斤 silk comes to ten cents. Butter is unattractive at less than sixty-four cents a pound, and everything is in proportion. Gasoline is twenty cents a quart. Milk is part of the question, and it is now forty-eight cents a pound as compared to fourteen before the war. Sugar is fourteen cents a pound."

"I believe the war won't be over before next year, so we settle down to a struggle against the military masters of Germany who seek to dominate the world in contempt of justice and right and freedom and without conscience and without mercy.

Surely every American desires to have a part in the defeat of autocracy and the success of liberty and right."

WAR SAVINGS

Thrift Stamps and War Savings are the most democratic of investments and America expects every American to show love of republican institutions by investing in the government bonds. The patriotic attitude of investors in these War Savings are in a way the answer of the people of this great democracy to the call of the cause of democracy throughout the world and the vindication of civilization and humanity.

They afford every person, however humble and however small his means, the opportunity to contribute his part to his bit in this great struggle against the military masters of Germany who seek to dominate the world in contempt of justice and right and freedom and without conscience and without mercy.

"My wife constantly pesters me for money. Does yours?"
"No; the people she buys things from do that."—Boston Transcript.

Different System

"My wife constantly pesters me for money. Does yours?"
"No; the people she buys things from do that."—Boston Transcript.

ELECTRIC GARAGE

Rewire Your Car

If your car has run more than one season part or all of the wiring may be defective. Dirt, grease and excessive heat deteriorate the rubber covering of wires. A big proportion of auto fires are caused by blazing electric wires. Such a fire may start even when the car is not in use due to the fact that the battery carries a

